FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Arms Delegations Hold Plenary Meetings in Geneva AA 1
START Session AA 1
INF Session AA 1
Scholar Questions Defense Against Nuclear Arms AA 1
[Velikhov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 3 Nov]
Weekly Defends Brezhnev's No-First-Strike Pledge AA 2
[Yartsev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 27 Oct]
PRAVDA Examines Security, Disarmament Issues AA 7
[Lvov in PRAVDA 29 Oct]
UN Disarmament Week Observance Noted AA 10
PRAVDA Editorial [24 Oct] AA 10
Success Viewed AA 11
[Melnikov in PRAVDA 1 Nov]
TASS Summary [Serov AA 12
IZVESTIYA Comments on U.S. Doomsday AA 13
[Kassis, 23 Oct]
British Nuclear Arms' Potential Assessed AA 15
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]
Zhukov Details Scope of Peace Demonstrations AA 16
IAEA's Role in Nuclear Nonproliferation Viewed AA 17
[MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN Nov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Editorial Stresses Soviet Policy for Peace CC 1
WPC Presidium Calls for Anti-Arms Race Struggle CC 1
International Space Project Talks Held in U.S. CC 2
Further Report CC 2
UN General Assembly Debates Falklands Issue CC 3
[Menkes]
U.S. Firms Cite 'Damage' of Pipeline Sanctions CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reportage on Results, Impact of U.S. Elections A 1
Linnik Commentary [PRAVDA 5 Nov] A 1
Arms Freeze Referendum [Kozyakov] A 1
No Policy Change [Orlov] A 2
'Warning Signal' [IZVESTIYA 4 Nov] A 3
Preelection Mood of U.S. Voters Examined A 3
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 1 Nov]
Reagan Gives CIA 'Total Shadowing' Orders A 5
[Vashedchenko]

CHINA

RPP: Beijing Reception Marks GOSR Anniversary B 1
Reminders of Historical Aid to PRC Continue B 1
Northeast China, 1945 [Alekseyev] B 1
Support for Taiwan Stance [Alekseyev] B 2
Uighur Programs on 1945 Events, Rusakov Speech B 2
Bust of CPC Activist Unveiled in Beijing B 3

SOUTH ASIA

W. Smith's Visit to Refugee Camp Attacked D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA on New PZPR Members, Report Campaign F 1
[Losoto, 2 Nov]

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. Initiates 'Spy Mania' in Western Europe G 1
[Kornilov]
Kohl Outlines FRG Foreign Policy Goals G 2
Assassination of Spanish General Examined G 2
'Serious Political Provocation' G 3
[Krasikov]
Reagan, Italy's Spadolini Discuss Varied Issues G 3
Papandreou Addresses Issue of U.S. Bases G 4
Briefs: Medical Experts Visit G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Policy Contrasted With Fes, USSR Plans H 1
[Brutents in PRAVDA 1 Nov]
U.S. Military Aid to Lebanon 'Holds Grave Dangers' H 4
USSR Envoy to Jordan Gives Speech Marking GOSR H 5
[Amman AR-RA'Y 4 Nov]
Soviet Support for Iran Since Revolution H 7
U.S. Claims Against Iran Termed 'Baseless' H 8
[Lebedeva]
'Intensification' of Iran-Iraq Conflict H 8
Text of Brezhnev Cable to Algerian Leader H 9
[PRAVDA 1 Nov]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

IMF Grants Loan to RSA at U.S. 'Bidding' J 1
Stepanov Commentary J 1
Lyutin Reaction J 1
ZA RUBEZHOM Interviews Ghana's Obeng, Hansen J 2
[Iordanskiy in ZA RUBEZHOM No 41]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Claimed Defeat of C. American Left Rejected K 1
[IZVESTIYA 28 Oct]
Problems Facing Bolivia's New Government Cited K 1
[Listov in PRAVDA 24 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Grishin Speech on Foreign Policy to Moscow Gorkom O 1

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kirilenko Portraits Absent From Moscow Streets R 1
[KYODO]
Donetsk Obkom Plenum Activities Reported R 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 30 Oct]
Shcherbitskiy Plenum Address [PRAVDA UKRAINY 30 Oct] R 2
Aliyev Addresses Azerbaijan CP Plenum 22 Oct R 7
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 23 Oct]
Shevardnadze Writes on Management Reform R 8
[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 31 Oct]
Latvia's Voss Denies 'Russification' Charges R 10
Judicial Organ Officials Hold Moscow Conference R 10
[IZVESTIYA 27 Oct]
Moscow Writers Union Meeting Noted R 11
CPSU, Council of Ministers Award State Prizes R 11
Appearances of Soviet Leaders Reported R 12
Transcaucasus MD Council [SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 2 Oct] R 12
Grishin, Ukrainian Delegation [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA] R 12
Romanov at Leningrad Gorkom [LENINGRADSKAYA PPAVDA 6 Oct] R 13
Shevardnadze, Tbilisi Festival R 14
Rusakov in Estonia [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA 13 Oct] R 14

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Gas Pipeline Construction Progressing Rapidly S 1
Application of Inventions in Industry Discussed S 1
[Beketov]
Engineering Instructors Conference Held S 2
[Pryadko in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 20 Oct]
Importance of Territorial Production Complexes S 2
[Nekrasov in PRAVDA 19 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Economist Discusses Role of Personal Plots T 1
[Ioffe in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 43]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Tolubko Addresses Ukraine Days Meeting V 1
[Koponev, Polezhayev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Oct]
Soviet Army, Navy Party Meetings Reviewed V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Oct]
Kulikov Rewards Baltic Servicemen for 'Military Skill' V 1
[Karpov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Oct]

ARMS DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETINGS IN GENEVA

START Session

LD041504 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 4 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States to the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons held a plenary session here today.

INF Session

LD041452 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 4 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States to the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary session here today.

SCHOLAR QUESTIONS DEFENSE AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS

LD032308 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- "Nuclear weapons should not and cannot be either a means of attack or a means of defence, since the consequences of such 'defence' would be catastrophic in any case. This is the logic of nuclear war," said well known Soviet physician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He gave an interview to the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, commenting on the declaration on prevention of nuclear war, which was adopted at the recent Rome assembly of the presidents of the academies of sciences of 30 countries. Academician Velikhov headed a delegation of Soviet scientists at that forum.

Yevgeniy Velikhov noted that the representatives of 30 academies came to the unanimous conclusion: Science cannot offer a realistic protection from consequences of nuclear war. There are no prospects to make defence sufficiently effective to protect the cities, since even one exploded nuclear charge could cause mass destructions. There is no prospect that masses of the population could be protected from a massive nuclear strike, or destruction of cultural, economic, and industrial foundation of society could be averted.

"Never before the danger of a thermonuclear conflict has been so obvious and serious," stressed Yevgeniy Velikhov. [sentence as received] "The advent to power of the Reagan administration in the United States, the military-political doctrines, being drawn up in the United States, aimed at attaining military superiority over the USSR, proceeding from a possibility of nuclear confrontation, put the world before a dangerous situation. Obvious is the heightening of the threat which hangs over the whole of mankind."

"The Soviet scientists have done and will do the utmost to see to it that mankind should never know the horrors of a nuclear catastrophe," said Academician Velikhov. "The uncertainties which accompany nuclear war, mass destructions, the deaths of hundreds of millions people, the irreversible ecological and genetic changes -- all this is too dangerous to draw up doctrines proceeding from a possibility of 'victory' or 'defeat' in such a war."

WEEKLY DEFENDS BREZHNEV'S NO-FIRST-STRIKE PLEDGE

PM041429 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Oct 82 pp 14-15

[Yuriy Yartsev article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "They Had Better Think Three Times" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] From the editorial mail of recent weeks I was struck by a letter from reader V.N. from Novocherkassk. Agitated, as you can see from the handwriting alone, he poses what is basically just one question, but an extremely important one: Was it worth while for the Soviet Union to encumber itself with a solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons?

What! But what if something starts? Won't we be a bit late with our response? After all, they are threatening us -- that is his reasoning.

It is quite possible that V.N. is not the only person to have had such fears. Reagan did not follow our example. Indeed, Reagan has not yet said even a word in response, and if he can be deemed to have responded, it has been with new, extremely vigorous steps along the path of war, as people say nowadays.

History springs to mind. The thousand years of the Russian state have been filled with HUNDREDS of raids, attacks and invasions by aggressors. Not everyone has even heard of most of them. But everyone knows about 1941, and this concern is apparent between the lines of the reader's letter: What if that happened again? After all, it is a serious matter -- at that time the destiny of the Soviet state depended on the outcome of the bloodiest, most destructive war there has ever been.

It is indeed a serious matter. But it will not happen again. Either peace will be preserved on earth, or else the catastrophe provoked by the American leadership's irresponsible behaviour will many times surpass the consequences of the war unleashed by Hitler.

And if the Soviet Union has unilaterally pledged not to use nuclear weapons first, and in conditions where a first strike by THEM, far from being excluded, is actually envisaged by official doctrines and directives, this is indeed an exceptional, extraordinary and unprecedented step. It was no simple matter to take such a step. This year has been unusually rich in military conflagrations. Tension is growing throughout the world. And the slide toward nuclear catastrophe has not yet been halted -- that is a fact. It is hard to remain tranquil, and one can understand our reader.

For many months now the Reagan administration has been moving toward its goal, to use mathematical terms, by successive approximations. Yesterday the neutron bomb decision. Today preparations for deploying Euromissiles in five NATO countries. Tomorrow the implementation of the main points of the strategic program: the MX ICBM, the B-1B bomber, Trident submarines. Something "hot" is being planned for the day after tomorrow too. But can the final aim really be war? Let us assume that the aim is, first and foremost, to frighten people into submission, to stifle us with new military spending and to impose their own will on the rest of the world, to which end they pressure their allies and threaten their opponents. But if Reagan cannot achieve what he wants by peaceful means, without war -- what people will voluntarily enter slavery; even the West European countries kicked in protest against the American sanctions imposed in connection with the "gas for pipes" project -- then.... Will the guns begin to speak? Those words are both hackneyed and inappropriate. Warheads are not guns. Things will be different with warheads.

Our language is rich, but you cannot find a more accurate word than catastrophe. Of course, there are catastrophes and catastrophes. There have simply been no analogies hitherto. I gave it some consideration, just in case. Such CONFUSION will begin. Such TROUBLE will be cooked up. Such a HULLABALOO will start. None of them are quite right. They are all weak and colorless. And no neologism springs to mind.

The only thing that comes closer is: There will be such a SLAUGHTER, the grim reaper himself will be mowing people down right and left indiscriminately wherever the blast hits them, radiation bleeds them white and castrates them, blinding light pins them to the ground, burning heat scorches them, a sepulchral layer of ashes covers them and the white fire that turns a man into NOTHING melts them. Life was -- and will end forever.

That is not science fiction. Anyone who has seen even one thermonuclear explosion has no desire to see a second. It is something not of this world. That is what the specialists say who, before the beginning of the sixties, saw such explosions regularly in the course of duty. And here is an argument for you. The explosion of a 1-megaton nuclear warhead above a city with a population of 1 million will lift into the air 1 million tons of concrete fragments, lumps of rock, rubble, sand and dust. In the first instants one-third of the inhabitants will die. And experimental explosions have taken place in arithmetical sequence -- the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 10th, 20th -- and never in aggregate -- 5, 10, 20, 30, 100, 200 at once, as will obviously happen if a war starts. That means that the earth will literally bristle with pillars of stone and earth shooting up into the sky, capped by nuclear mushrooms.... No, I will not go on. The picture is already apocalyptic.

Does such a catastrophe not horrify Reagan, Weinberger and the others? Surely they too are mortal, like all people. They of all people should worry about the consequences -- the President has his finger on the nuclear button, while the defense secretary is building up the strategic arsenal as no Pentagon chief has done before him, and is therefore very well aware of the colossal destructive power at his disposal. This is how it is -- people who appear quite sound in mind and memory are behaving like madmen who have lost their senses. Not ordinary people -- politicians. They are assigning nuclear war to the category of the possible, and in certain circumstances the expedient. But if it is expedient, it must correspond to an aim and meet that aim. The word has no other meaning. And will not nuclear war make any aim unattainable whoever may have set that aim?

They pin their hopes on creating a superior first-strike potential (that is what Weinberger is striving to do), on reducing the distance from which it could be inflicted (that is why Western Europe is marked on headquarters maps as a future theater of hostilities), on surprise (that is why they want to make use of the Hitlerites' experience in conditions different from those of 1941), and lastly on America's remoteness from the zone of possible nuclear danger. This last would be simply naive, even more naive than the aim of surprise were it not criminal even toward their own people. The oversimplified interpretation of the geographical factor -- we are a long way away, the oceans protect us -- was out of date long ago.

They are not blind, and they ought to see the other side's potential and reckon with it, but instead they live by the totally unfounded certainty that America will survive. It is enough to become the number one power in terms of all military indicators. But is it really enough? And will they succeed? Neither of these is even a question of time.

The philosophy of American superiority seems to have sunk into their very pores. They were not content with being the FIRST to develop the atom bomb, the FIRST to test it, the FIRST to use it against thousands of civilians.... How can they help seeing themselves as supermen when Reagan repeats every day like an invocation: "We are the first, we are the best...." And apparently the first and the best are forgiven everything. Victors are not judged. From here it is only a short step to permitting yourself everything in the international arena. Some people are almost ready to take that step.

They seriously believe that in the event they will get away with a mild fright, sit it out in their underground bunkers somewhere in the Adirondacks or the Cheyenne hills, and after the "all clear" come back up to the surface and, squinting their eyes against the sun, set about building a new civilization in the ruins of the present one, which does not suit them.

What will the new civilization be like? The monopolies and banks will remain. Socialism and communism will be no more. As the saying goes, blessed is he who believes. But in present-day conditions he is also extremely dangerous.

With its arrogant imperial policy America challenges the rest of the world. The emphasis on strength and the gamble on military superiority will result in nothing good.

If the policy of strength is capable only of destroying everything, nuclear war will be a blow against everything, a universal catastrophe. People in American talk about it. But how? Only in terms of the "Soviet threat." Even the Pentagon chief swears his loyalty to peace. And the President himself pronounces the watchwords on the same subject as if it were all happening on the studio floor where it is not real life, just play-acting. Words are only words. It is just a matter of hypocrisy being added to narrowness of thought.

BUT THE PLEDGE ADOPTED BY THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT JUST A SHOW OF LOVE FOR PEACE. IT IS NOT WORDS, BUT ACTION. A CONCRETE ACT REDUCING THE DANGER HANGING OVER MANKIND, AND THEREFORE STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. THE LOGIC IS SIMPLE. IN RENOUNCING, AS AN ACT OF GOOD WILL, THE FIRST USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, THE SOVIET UNION ALSO DENIED THEIR USE TO ALL WHO WOULD MAKE A NUCLEAR ATTACK IN THE EXPECTATION OF VICTORY. IT IS A KIND OF WARNING. IF THERE IS NO FIRST STRIKE FROM YOUR SIDE, THERE WILL BE NO RETALIATORY STRIKE FROM OURS. FOR THE SAKE OF GENERAL TRANQUILLITY. AND REAL (AND EQUAL) SECURITY IS ENSURED FOR EVERYONE IN PRACTICE. OTHERWISE, EXPECT NO QUARTER.

That is quite right, our reader will agree. But since there are those who only care about themselves and have no concern for mankind's destiny, perhaps I am right too, he will insist. Is not the risk great all the same? Are we not weakening ourselves? Are we not giving the Pentagon strategists some fine trump cards...? They are manifestly creeping up toward our borders, planning to add new Pershings and cruise missiles to their tactical nuclear weapons which were deployed in Western Europe more than two decades ago, and to the forward-based facilities which have threatened us for nearly as many years. And all this is close at hand, right next door to us. It is impossible not to be alarmed.

It is striking: The man did not write simply "advantages," but TRUMP CARDS, and not just ordinary, insignificant ones, but FINE ones. This means that he wanted to convey even in his vocabulary the concern gripping him. What if we miscalculate, comrades. But there cannot be any question of trump cards if the state of the military potential and the military-technical capabilities of the sides have been taken into account in every detail, and only then has the conclusion been drawn: Neither at the stage of preparation nor at the moment of unleashing a nuclear war will the aggressor have any superiority, still less will he succeed with a disarming strike. Why? Because our military doctrine, while remaining defensive, will not be passive in nature. The guarantee of this is the combat readiness of Soviet strategic nuclear systems and modern early-warning systems.

Well then, a retaliatory strike, our reader will again agree, but many of our civilian and military facilities will have been put out of action just the same. This sentence too shows that he is seriously worried. And nobody makes any secret of the fact that there will be countless disasters. But the same fate awaits the other side too. The aggressors will gain no tangible advantages. He will be able neither to "gain a brilliant triumph," nor to avoid retribution. Chaos will strike his country too.

I am worried that chaos will break out in our country, our reader will say, but you have taken the words out of my mouth and are predicting chaos in their country. Exactly how it will be, nobody knows (and it would be better never to find out). A catastrophe at any rate, and an unprecedented one, perhaps resulting in the destruction of life on earth. As for the fact that our retaliatory strike will be inflicted WITHOUT HESITATION and with the use of ALL our defense might, there can be no doubt of this. And so it will be ALL-DESTROYING, we say confidently. And these are not just words, either. War is war.

But if none of this reaches the American leadership, the reader parries, what then? That is the task -- to reach them. If you reach them, all well and good. If not, do what you can. Only strive to ensure that you do reach them in the end. And meanwhile be ready for that retaliatory strike.

ALTHOUGH THE CONFLICT WILL, IN ALL PROBABILITY, BE SHORT-LIVED, PEOPLE SHOULD NOT THINK THAT THERE WILL BE NO TIME TO COLLECT OURSELVES AND RETALIATE. I FORESEE THE READER'S PERPLEXITY! WHERE WILL THE TIME FOR THAT COME FROM? THIS IS WHERE: HOWEVER ULTRASOPHISTICATED AND ULTRAMODERN NEW WEAPONS MAY BE, AN ICBM HAS A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO CROSS ALL THE SAME. IT WILL NOT BE A MATTER OF SECONDS. AND NOBODY IS GOING TO STAND AROUND WAITING FOR AMERICAN WARHEADS TO START DROPPING ON OUR HEADS. I DO NOT BELIEVE YOU, THE WORRIED READER OBJECTS. PROVE IT. WELL, I WILL TRY....

For a long time the "hawks" have been shouting -- and high-ranking figures in the Reagan administration are still asserting today -- that America is vulnerable and will not even be able to respond to a Russian strike. Not for nothing was the "window of vulnerability" thought up. The "doves" regarded the situation proposed as merely hypothetical, and replied to the "hawks": "Well, let us suppose it is so, but the President will have nearly half an hour for the retaliatory strike from the moment when he receives the signal that Soviet missiles have left their silos and are flying toward America. That means the Minuteman missiles could be launched in good time. And since the launching of the attacking missiles must be very accurately calculated as to timing and will take at least an hour, during that hour our retaliatory strike will become a fact once and for all."

In a word, America is not defenseless. And we? Military people know best, but by analogy we will probably have approximately the same amount of time to spare and approximately the same opportunities, as is determined by and large by the strategic PARITY which exists between the two countries. American experts predict human errors in carrying out a missile attack, a greater likelihood of technical faults than during experimental launches and the action of one warhead on another, the so-called "fratricide effect." But all the same, warheads deviating from their trajectories, warheads damaged and burning up in the atmosphere -- all these things, if they happen, will only intensify the terrible face of the doomsday which will begin on earth in the first minutes of nuclear war. Here our reader is right: It will be chaos.

Is this the finale Reagan, Weinberger and the others intend to stage? The President once expressed something approaching regret that he was not among the participants in the antiwar movement. A splendid actor, no doubt about it. On another occasion, however, he said he would not hesitate to use the whole of America's nuclear might to "reorganize" to his taste the social systems which exist in the world. Doesn't that mean doomsday, catastrophe and chaos?

Alas, there is no way of measuring to what extent that was bellicose rhetoric and to what extent it expressed a deep desire to resolve the historical dispute in his favor at a stroke. But it was another stern reminder to other countries and peoples to be on their guard and to be skeptical when they hear that professional voice warning about possible catastrophe, not to mention swearing allegiance to peace. If bellicose anti-Sovietism gains the upper hand, then impulsiveness, usually contraindicated for serious statesmen, may take the Reaganites a long way. Might they not lose basic self-control at some critical moment? Might they not undo, indeed chop through the social Gordian knots by pressing the button?...

Today, probably not. Tomorrow, unlikely. But even the day after tomorrow they would do well to think THREE TIMES before giving free rein to their recklessness. What, then, is the danger today? It lies in the fact that casual statements about first and preemptive strikes, about demonstrative explosions and about the acceptability of either limited or protracted nuclear war, depending on the circumstances, create a nervous atmosphere and increase and risk of the ACCIDENTAL outbreak of war. When people are nervous, things can go wrong. It is always foolish to leave things to chance. A mistake can be fatal. Evil intent has been known since the days of the Greek herostratos. But if events get out of control no "hotline" is going to be of any help. You cannot turn an ICBM back, you cannot put it back in its silo.

The reader can rest assured that in connection with the pledge made by the Soviet Union, our side envisages even tighter control in order to rule out the unauthorized launching of a nuclear weapon (from tactical to strategic). What are THEY doing about it? There the picture is something of a total contrast, you might say. It is true that it is still only the President who has the right to authorize the use of ANY nuclear weapon. Fine, you might say. Even when he is on vacation in Santa Barbara, without his closest aides and advisers, the "man with the black suitcase" -- an officer in civilian clothes carrying instructions in the event of a nuclear war -- follows him like a shadow. Like a control. But the Pentagon, as a system, is still overloaded. And that is very dangerous.

BECAUSE OF THE UTMOST READINESS OF THE STRATEGIC FORCES, THE SUPERABUNDANCE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE MILITARY MACHINE AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF THE PERSONNEL, PIERCED ALL OVER BY THE SPLINTERS OF THE "SOVIET THREAT," A FLOCK OF BIRDS ON A RADAR SCREEN MIGHT EVEN SERVE AS THE SIGNAL FOR A NUCLEAR ALERT. THERE IS ALREADY AN INSTANCE OF AN ELECTRONIC MICROCIRCUIT, THE SIZE OF A KOPECK, FAILING. IT IS NORMAL FOR AN OPERATOR WHO HAS BEEN ENJOYING MARIJUANA BEFORE GOING ON DUTY TO REACT NERVOUSLY. TWO OR THREE PUFFS AND YOU HAVE A DIFFERENT MAN IN THAT REPONSIBLE POSITION. HE MAY HAVE A SPLITTING HEADACHE FROM THE NIGHT BEFORE. THIS IS THE MOST COMMON CONDITION. DANGEROUS TOO IS THE MENTAL CASE OR EVILDOER. THERE IS ALSO THE BRIGHT SPARK WHO REACHES FOR THE BUTTON "OUT OF INTEREST." ON TOP OF THAT, EVERY CORPORAL SEES HIMSELF AS A GENERAL. BUT IN TERMS OF THEIR AGGRESSIVENESS NO ONE CAN COMPARE AIR FORCE GENERALS WITH THIS FLOCK OF HIGH-FLYING "HAWKS." IT IS THEY WHO SHOULD BE KEPT ON A LEASH. BUT CARTER WAS INDULGENT TOWARD THEM. REAGAN IS EVEN MORE INDULGENT. IN FACT, TWO DECADES AGO THEY WANTED TO DEVELOP THE U.S. ARMED FORCES TO THE POINT WHERE THEY WOULD HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR A FIRST STRIKE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION. NOW THEY HAVE CHARGE OF OVER 1,050 ICBM LAUNCH INSTALLATIONS AND VERY NEARLY [BEZ MALOGO] 600 HEAVY BOMBERS, EVEN MORE THAN THAT IF YOU ADD THE MEDIUM BOMBERS. WHAT IS THE GUARANTEE THAT THERE WILL NOT BE A MANIAC AMONG THEM SO INTOXICATED WITH ANTICOMMUNISM AS TO BE ABLE TO BYPASS EVERY CONTROL, INCLUDING THAT OF THE PRESIDENT, AND GIVE THE FATAL ORDER TO THAT POT-CRAZED CORPORAL?

UNDER CARTER THERE WAS ONE YEAR WHEN THE NUCLEAR ALARM WAS SOUNDED NEARLY 50 TIMES. EVEN WORSE IS THE FACT THAT THERE WAS IMMEDIATE PANIC AT NORAD. DON'T JUST SIT THERE, THERE'S A NUCLEAR MISSILE ATTACK THREAT. AND IT TAKES JUST ONE HASTY CONCLUSION REGARDING THE RUSSIANS' "TRUE INTENTIONS" TO SPARK OFF A CHAIN REACTION OF MEASURES AND COUNTERMEASURES LEADING TO NUCLEAR WAR. WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS? NEARLY.

THE INSTRUCTIONS COME INTO OPERATION. THE STRATEGIC FORCES ARE PLACED IN A STATE OF COMBAT READINESS. BETWEEN THE CORRECTION OF THE ERROR AND THE EXECUTION OF THE COMMAND "LAUNCH ON WARNING" IT IS A MATTER OF MINUTES BRIEFER THAN SECONDS. AND IT IS ON THIS THREAT THAT PEACE HANGS. FEAR, WHICH DOES NOT LEAVE PEOPLE EVEN AT THE COMMAND CENTER, IS A BAD COUNSELOR. AND IF THE FIRST ERROR IS FOLLOWED BY A SECOND AND A THIRD AND SO FORTH, ANY ONE COULD BE FATAL. THEN YOU REALLY HAVE TROUBLE. WOULD THE PRESIDENT HAVE TIME TO PREVENT IT? AND WOULD HE BE ABLE TO? MIGHT NOT THE SUITCASE OR SAFE BE OPENED PREMATURELY? MIGHT NOT THE MISSILE SUBUNITS, AIR FORCES BASES, THE CREWS OF BOMBERS ON 24-HOUR WATCH IN THE AIR AND THE NAVY'S SUBMARINE FLEET, SUBMERGED AT SEA, RECEIVE ORDERS WHICH DO NOT FIT THE SITUATION? A MOMENT THAT MIGHT BE CALLED CRITICAL.

It is banal to talk about the iron course of history. Iron it may be, but a nuclear catastrophe could end it all. If it is not prevented, that is what will happen. But it cannot be prevented unless states and their leaders are generally disposed toward peaceful cooperation, not toward military preparations and animosity. By pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union made a substantial contribution to this disposition and, consequently, to detente.

But the reader is not entirely sure: Did we have to adopt it, let alone in relation to all the states of the world. And wouldn't it be better to retract it before it's too late? No, it would certainly not be better. It would be worse. Since it arises naturally out of our foreign policy course and our defensive military doctrine, it is not unexpected. Unusual, yes.

Anything progressive and, I venture to say, truly wise is unusual precisely because of its novelty and selflessness, boldness and nobility. No other nuclear power, apart from the Soviet Union, has dared to adopt a similar pledge. Yet morality should govern the behavior of states as well as individuals. They remain silent still. Some people may have been nonplussed by our pledge -- in America, even infuriated.

But I say, the reader retorts, that since they are not responding, they must be planning a first strike and expecting to win. Well, they wouldn't see victory. They would experience a retaliatory strike, as we said before, just as strong as the one they had tried first. Unless, of course, they thought better of it and stopped before it was too late, if only out of a sense of self-preservation, feeling the touch of a cold and clammy hand. They are people too. As we Russians say, life fears death. Fear, pain, lust for life -- do they not feel them too?

And it is worth repeating that the Soviet Union has COMMITTED NO INFRINGEMENT and has NOT WEAKENED its defense capability. On the contrary, in fact. The fabrications about a "Soviet first strike" threatening the West have come to naught. The participants in the antiwar movement now have a very strong argument. And all that those who have hitherto thrived on the lie about the "Soviet threat" can do is grit their teeth -- there is no escape.

So basically you don't touch us, we won't touch you. Like words from a song, but not any more -- essentially a commandment. I think the reader will agree with me, and perhaps himself add some other weighty words which have always served our people faithfully: He who uses the sword against us will die by the sword. So it has always been, and so it will be even in the nuclear era.

PRAVDA EXAMINES SECURITY, DISARMAMENT ISSUES

PM011413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 4

[M. Lvov article under the rubric "Disarmament -- the Imperative of the Times": "Parameters of Security in the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] The new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union recently, in particular at the current 37th UN General Assembly session, have again shown the correct way of resolving complex international problems, removing the threat of nuclear war and eliminating seats of tension. These initiatives have again confirmed that the essence of Soviet foreign policy is to ensure lasting world peace and strengthen international security.

Historical experience and particularly the practice of recent decades, when peace-loving states have, at a certain stage, succeeded in significantly advancing the cause of detente, have revealed the most realistic, most effective courses of practical action. Among them is, above all, the joint elaboration by states of principles for their mutual relations which form the political and legal basis of each state's security while at the same time creating the conditions of security for everyone.

In the Helsinki Final Act, 35 states solemnly declared their resolve to respect 10 specific principles of paramount importance in the relations of each of them with all the other participating states, regardless of their political, economic or social systems and also of their size, geographical location or level of economic development. These principles were rightly assessed by the international public as a true charter of peaceful coexistence.

The Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference, which is soon to resume work, is examining the question of reflecting these 10 principles in each state's internal legislation and thereby making them more clearly binding. As is known, the Soviet Union has already done this: The 10 Helsinki principles were incorporated in Article 29 of the USSR Constitution as the foundations on which our country's relations with other states are based. But principles alone are not enough. A collective interstate machinery for maintaining universal security is needed. Such a machinery exists; it was created as long ago as the final stage of the peoples' great struggle to defeat the fascist aggressors in World War II.

It is the United Nations Organization, primarily the UN Security Council, endowed by the UN Charter with all powers to adopt collective measures to avert and eliminate a threat to peace and suppress acts of aggression. It is only necessary to make more effective use of the Security Council's powers and potential, and the USSR invariably advocates this.

From the viewpoint of ensuring international security, the significance of bilateral ties between states cannot be overestimated. Political contacts at all levels give states the opportunity better to understand each other's interests, aims and intentions, to find points of contact in their views on world problems and to feel the way to the settlement of such problems by peaceful means. Trade, economic, scientific and technical ties which are mutually advantageous to the partners create a kind of fabric of mutual interest in long-term peaceful relations with each other and promote the stability of such relations. Cooperation in the sphere of culture leads to the peoples' mutual spiritual enrichment and at the same time helps to eliminate states' incorrect impressions of each other.

The observance of the parameters of detente in practice is extremely important in relations between states belonging to different social systems. Only one reasonable basis for these relations exists -- peaceful coexistence.

But the political aspects are not all there is to the problem of international security. There is also another side of the matter, which can -- and in certain circumstances does -- acquire really decisive significance. I refer to the military aspects of security.

Concern for its own national security is the direct obligation of every state toward its people; it is its duty and its right. A state's inalienable right to individual or collective self-defense and therefore to possess the necessary means is acknowledged by the UN Charter. Within these limits states' concern for their own national security must not have any negative effect on the state of international security.

But the crux of the matter lies in the rational definition of these limits. Just as the maintenance of the necessary level of defense capability is lawful for each state and does not constitute a threat to anyone, so the unrestrained buildup of armaments by this or that state jeopardizes the foundations of other states' security, undermines international security in general and engenders the danger of the world's slipping into the abyss of war. In the nuclear age the course of military superiority has become immeasurably more dangerous -- in mathematical terms, more dangerous by several orders of magnitude.

Here the point is the nature of nuclear weapons and the scale and irreversibility of the consequences of nuclear war. However great the tragedies resulting from past wars, particularly World Wars I and II, the realities of the nuclear age are such that, should a nuclear war break out, it would mean the destruction of all human civilization and perhaps the end of life on earth. But since this is so, it is quite obvious that if one side sets a course of achieving military superiority, particularly in the nuclear sphere, this presents the other side with the necessity of adopting the necessary measures to strengthen its own defense capability so as to preserve the military equilibrium.

The complete futility of attempts to achieve military superiority by no means lessens their tremendous dangers, since they inevitably lead to the further stepping up of the nuclear arms race. In the nuclear age it is a basic fact that the higher level of military confrontation, even in conditions where the strategic equilibrium is maintained, the less stable that equilibrium is and the more uncertain it is -- that means more opportunities of slipping toward nuclear conflict.

The material expressions of the present course of American military policy are the programs for creating a first-strike strategic nuclear potential, the buildup in forward-based nuclear facilities around the perimeter of the socialist community countries and the formation of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces.

This course is also embodied in the corresponding strategic doctrines adopted in the United States recently -- from the massive first nuclear strike to "limited" nuclear wars. In essence this course forms the basis of the proposals aimed at securing the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament put forward by the United States at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe and on strategic arms.

On military-political questions the course pursued by the Soviet Union is aimed at maintaining the established strategic parity and strengthening strategic stability. As L.I. Brezhnev has stated repeatedly, our country is not creating a nuclear first-strike potential, does not seek military superiority and is not doing and will not do anything which could disrupt the existing military equilibrium. Speaking on the need to break the deadlock on the most burning issue of our day -- the issue of curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament -- L.I. Brezhnev notes: "What is the sense of acquiring more and more new possibilities of annihilating each other? It is time to stop. More than a sense of proportion is involved. It is ultimately mankind's future that is at stake."

On this basis the Soviet Union advocates a freeze on nuclear arsenals at the existing level. This step would consolidate the present military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and would thus strengthen strategic stability.

But a freeze is not and cannot be the ultimate aim in the struggle for lasting international security: The danger of nuclear war exists even with the present levels of armaments. So all the more positive significance for the destinies of peace is attached to the line of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- the line of reaching agreement on arms limitation and reduction on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides -- that is, lowering the levels of confrontation while constantly maintaining the military equilibrium.

This line is embodied in the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at talks with the United States on limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear systems in Europe and on strategic arms limitation and reduction. Wholly in accordance with this line are the initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries on all the main salients of the struggle to end the arms race -- from nuclear disarmament to the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, from a complete and universal nuclear weapons test ban to the renunciation of the deployment of any type of weapons in outer space, from measures to limit naval activity to a ban on the creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. The implementation of each of these initiatives -- still more, the implementation of all of them together -- would ensure a considerable strengthening of international security.

The Soviet Union, wishing to create the most favorable conditions for the attainment of constructive agreements on the most important salients of arms limitation and reduction, takes major unilateral steps intended to stimulate general progress. Among them are the withdrawal of a certain number of Soviet troops and arms from Central Europe some time ago, the ending of the deployment of medium-range nuclear facilities capable of reaching targets in West European countries, and later the decision to reduce the number of such facilities to some extent. A truly historic act was the Soviet Union's unilateral adoption of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

As for measures to maintain the USSR's defense capability at the necessary level, as L.I. Brezhnev said on 27 October at the Kremlin conference of military leaders, "we must tirelessly strengthen the country's defense and maintain the greatest vigilance." He stressed that policy is only effective when it is based on a state's real economic and military might, the people's unlimited support and firm friendshp and combat alliance with allies and friends.

However complex the present international situation, the Soviet Union believes that the creation of conditions of peace and security for all states is no utopian dream.

But these conditions will not emerge of their own accord: A staunch, purposeful struggle must be waged to secure them. It is in this struggle that human reason and the peoples' instinct for self-preservation can best be displayed.

Such are the most important features of a second approach to the military aspects of international security in the nuclear age -- an approach full of concern for peace for the present and future generations of people.

UN DISARMAMENT WEEK OBSERVANCE NOTED

PRAVDA Editorial

PM291713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace to the World!"]

[Text] The struggle for peace is spreading throughout the planet. The week of action for disarmament starts today. It is being held by decision of the first UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Its start is pegged to UN Day, which is celebrated 24 October -- the birth date of this international organization whose charter defines the maintenance of world peace and security as the chief task. The WPC has urged the national organizations belonging to it and all people of good will actively to join in holding the traditional week and to express their will for peace.

The week of action for disarmament focuses the attention of states and of political and public forces in all countries on this urgent cause. The struggle against the arms race is the command of the time and of reason. Circumstances are now such that no contradictions between states or groups of states, differences in social system, way of life or ideology or short-term interests can overshadow the fundamental necessity common to all the peoples -- that of preserving peace and preventing nuclear war.

Everyone can see how complex and dangerous the situation now is in the world. They can also see the reason. This is the aggressive U.S. policy principles of achieving military superiority and American world hegemony. Washington has declared a "crusade" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Trillions of dollars are now being thrown into the fiery furnace of the arms race across the ocean. The Pentagon is nurturing programs for perfecting and developing new means of mass destruction. But none of this is saving America and the world of capital as a whole either from the profound crisis or from tremendous unemployment and other acute social ills. Yet -- most important -- it is incurring a tremendous danger to all the planet's peoples, since the arms race being spurred on by imperialism threatens to plunge mankind into nuclear catastrophe.

In our age not force but reason, not military demonstrations but equal talks are the only way of organizing world affairs which offers the promise of success. The Soviet Union advocates just such an approach to international problems. The very essence of the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is channeled toward eliminating the danger of war and ensuring peace. This is the consistent, principled line of Leninist foreign policy.

"From the first legislative act of Soviet power -- the decree on peace -- to the recent extremely important decision, the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the entire policy of our party and state has been permeated with the sincere desire to protect peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted. "The Soviet Union is prepared to do and is doing all it can to prevent nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race and strengthen the foundations of world peace."

Socialism and peace are indivisible. This is once again confirmed by the results of the Moscow session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact States, which are reflected in the communique published yesterday. Coordinated efforts by the fraternal countries in the international arena are of very great significance for ensuring peace.

The peoples value this activity highly. They are increasingly purposeful in their support for the major foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Many UN members and broad political and public circles abroad are fully aware of the historic significance of the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is assessed as evidence of a genuine love of peace and real concern for mankind's good. The peoples demand increasingly insistently that the other nuclear powers follow the Soviet example. After all, such a "chain reaction" would be tantamount to a general ban on nuclear weapons.

Good will and a constructive and concrete approach are characteristic features of the Soviet proposals. Taken together these proposals form a realistic program for curbing the arms race, promoting disarmament and ensuring a reliable peace. This aim is also served by the major new initiatives submitted by our country for examination at the current 37th UN General Assembly session in New York -- above all the initiative on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. If everything depended on our country alone, it would long ago have been possible to reach mutually acceptable agreements at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, where the Soviet Union has put forward balanced proposals both on questions of strategic arms limitation and reduction and on medium-range nuclear weapons. These proposals are based on the unshakable principle of equality and identical security. Their implementation would constitute a tremendous step toward eliminating the nuclear threat.

The USSR's international prestige and might, augmented by our people's selfless labor, are on the balance of peace. This inspires the peoples and strengthens their confidence that the planners of "limited," "protracted" and other suicidal nuclear adventures across the ocean will not succeed in perpetrating their evil deeds. The exacerbation of international tension will not last forever. Detente and peace can be upheld and strengthened. But to this end what is needed now as never before is collective actions by all states, big and small, and by all peace-loving forces.

The Week of Action for Disarmament certainly accords with this task. Demonstrations, rallies, discussions, peace vigils, petitions and other events will take place everywhere within its framework, including events in many USSR cities and villages. The peoples give the aggressive circles of American imperialism and the NATO militarists no respite. In our day the antiwar movement has become a factor of great international significance and its voice calling for peace is growing louder.

Our people are active participants in this worldwide movement. Soviet people, warmly, unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy. Their will and aspirations are reflected in the CPSU Central Committee October slogans:

Supporters of peace! Augment your efforts in the sacred struggle for the greatest right -- the right to life!

Demand the prohibition of nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons!

"No" to nuclear war!

Peace to the world!

Success Viewed

LD312246 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- A week of actions for disarmament has closed. It was held in keeping with the decision of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly and in answer to the call of the World Peace Council. It has been supported by all people of good will, assuming a truly world-wide scope, Igor Melnikov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

What does the success of the week of actions for disarmament stand for? It stands for hundreds of anti-war demonstrations in the departments of France and a massive campaign of collecting signatures under the appeal for peace among the Swedes, a forum "Teachers in the Fight for Disarmament", which was attended in Hiroshima by representatives of 34 countries, marches and rallies in the streets of London, Sao Paulo, Prague, Lisbon, Sofia, San Francisco, Kabul and Manila, the commentary says. [Words indistinct] was a special session at the U.N. Headquarters, at which an address in defence of peace and detente was delivered by Secretary General of the United Nations Organization J. Perez de Cuellar.

The events of the week, their mosaic which formed an impressive picture, have reaffirmed the striving, which is strengthening everywhere, to stop the arms race and uphold peace and detente, says the commentary. The dividing line in this struggle has become clearly determined. While the Soviet people can boldly say that their state is in the camp of peace, the American people can ever more clearly see that the American Administration is, as before, a slave to suicidal doctrines of "limited", "protracted" and other nuclear adventures.

The baneful and shortsighted policy of preparations for war is countered by the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, the countries taking part in the Nonaligned Movement. This course is countered by an anti-war movement of an unprecedented scale, including in the USA itself.

TASS Summary

LD011910 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes: This year's week of action for disarmament observed under a decision of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament and the World Peace Council saw peace activities which were especially vigorous and which involved especially many people. The numerous demonstrations, which were held in the past several days in London, San Francisco, Lisbon, Manila and other cities across the world were graphic evidence that the anti-war movement has become an important factor which leaders of states cannot ignore.

Despite the unceasing screaming of imperialist propaganda about a "Soviet military threat", it is clear now to every unprejudiced person where the real threat to peace is flowing from. The nations see who is squandering trillions of dollars on the wasteful arms race, developing more and more new weapons of mass annihilation and conducting practical preparations for the stationing of hundreds of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. And the nations are angrily protesting against Washington's adventurist policy which is threatening to push the world into the flames of nuclear war.

At the same time the week of action for disarmament has demonstrated the huge magnetic force and the timely nature of the peace-loving states' initiatives towards an immediate termination and prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests and towards the intensification of efforts to defuse the danger of nuclear war. The USSR's unilateral pledge not to make first use of nuclear arms has evoked a truly worldwide positive response. The world public is urging the United States and other nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet Union. The broad response in the United States to a message of the Committee of Catholic Bishops, who oppose the first use of nuclear weapons, should also be seen in precisely this context.

Not the whipping up of the arms race, not the elaboration of the suicidal doctrines of "limited", "prolonged" and other nuclear wars, not the drive for unattainable military superiority but the freezing of the nuclear arsenals with their subsequent reduction and elimination -- this is the real way towards a lasting peace as the world public sees it.

The exacerbated international situation and the perilous course of the aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the U.S. Administration, make it binding on the peace champions, all people of goodwill to multiply their efforts in order to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war which is looming large over mankind. "In this struggle," L.I. brezhnev emphasized in his October 27 speech in the Kremlin, "we should broaden cooperation with all who cherish peace on earth." This is a timely call to which all those who seek to curb the arms race and remove the threat of nuclear apocalypse cannot but respond.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON U.S. 'DISASTER LOBBY'

PM021023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kassis under the rubric "Behind Events": "Heralds of the Nuclear Marathon; or About Those Who Have Emerged as the Washington Administration's Favorites"]

[Text] In the arsenal of Washington's actions hostile to the cause of peace and international cooperation not the least place belongs to the centers of ideological subversion which the U.S. mass media term "brain trusts." The majority have been in existence for over a decade. Others emerged comparatively recently in connection with certain trends in U.S. foreign policy. An analysis of the system of these "institutes," the nature of their activity and the characters who "populate" them give a complete idea of their function -- to perform the role of an ideological battering ram on the battle-fields of the cold war.

One of these "brain bunkers" is called the National Institute of State Policy. It is based in the city of McLean, Virginia. The top echelon of the institute's leaders includes Colin Gray, a 38-year-old American of British origin. In addition to everything else he serves the Pentagon and the State Department. Gray is a member of the General Consultative Council and of a nongovernment specialists' group on arms control and disarmament.

Observers in the United States itself believe that the real nature of the strictly secret recommendations which Gray gives to the President and the Cabinet can be judged by just one of his articles -- "Victory Is Possible." The article observes in particular that the United States not only can win a nuclear war but should initiate it. To do this, in Gray's opinion, the President should have, first, audacity and, second, the readiness to spend money. The double-dyed adventurist is using these "hawkish" calculations to kill two birds with one stone: obliging both extreme reaction and the military-industrial complex, where the Pentagon places its military orders. Incidentally, it should be said that Gray took a personal part in compiling the "5-year program" for building up arms. At Gray's recommendation individual extracts from this 125-page document were published last spring in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Knowledgeable circles note that their author is extracting fabulous sums for his insane ideas. He is said to come entirely within the mainstream of the Reagan administration's present policy, sweating over the fundamental concept of the U.S. strategic doctrine of delivering the first nuclear strike.

One speaker at the world conference of religious figures in defense of peace, held in Moscow at precisely the time when THE NEW YORK TIMES was publishing the above-mentioned "hawkish" passages from the Pentagon war program, drew the attention of those taking part in the forum with a persuasive example. He recalled that during the last war there were cases in which the pilots of downed aircraft fell from high altitude without a parachute but survived. This miracle occurred for various reasons: snow, tree branches or the air wave caused by the explosion of the plummeting aircraft acted as natural shock absorbers. However, the speaker stressed, anyone who took the total authenticity of these instances as a basis for jumping to the ground from a traveling aircraft could only be termed a madman. It would be almost as mad, the speaker concluded, to believe that it is possible to continue to live with impunity under the conditions of a fierce nuclear arms race. The idea's figurative expression reflects its accuracy.

Public opinion polls in the United States attest that over 70 percent of American adults do not simply support the idea of ending the arms race and freezing the production and deployment of ever new types of nuclear weapons but resolutely demand that the authorities take immediate and specific steps to attain this objective.

Almost 200 U.S. congressmen and senators supported the draft resolution of Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield calling on the Washington administration to begin talks with the USSR on the total halting of the nuclear arms race and primarily the mutual freezing of the testing, production and further deployment of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles and on the reduction of their numbers. Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, called the "idea" of the possibility of winning a nuclear war "insane" and the 5-year arms race plan "a mad idea." But Colin Gray insists on having his way. Under Soviet laws this contender for the title of nuclear death race champion would long have been brought to court. But his views on the propaganda of war are being advanced across the ocean. Across the ocean that sort of thing is encouraged. Gray and those like him are now favorites. Paul Nitze is an example. It transpires that it was not Gray who was the "valiant" trailblazer in developing the "science" of surviving under conditions of nuclear war and the possibility of initiating it and "completing it victoriously" but Paul Nitze. In 1956 he published an article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine entitled "Atom, Strategy and Policy." Its point came down to the formula that nuclear war does not mean the end of civilization but is something like a sabre fight between two detachments which one side may perfectly well win.

Paul Nitze appeared in Washington on the eve of the famous Japanese air raid on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. Before that he headed an investment bank on Wall Street. But his passion for political intrigue prevailed. He has held a number of eminent posts in the Pentagon since then, and now with E. Rostow he belongs to the so-called "doomsday lobby." It is hard to say who is responsible for this term, but that is not the point. The main thing is that it reflects the position of that section of the present Washington administration which believes that a "win for us" in a nuclear war with the Soviet Union is perfectly possible "in about 6 months," as Defense Secretary Weinberger believes. The well-known "hawk" H. Jackson, who is called "the senator from Boeing," the well-known anticommunist and creator of the hydrogen bomb E. Teller, Jackson's close friend Richard Perle and Richard Pipes are no novices in this lobby.

It is worth making special mention of the two Richards. Richard Perle, who works on military problems, for a long time had a position in the Westinghouse military-industrial concern. When Paul Nitze came to the Pentagon he appointed him as his assistant. Then Perle was asked by H. Jackson to be his assistant. In the early seventies Jackson, Perle, Norman Podhoretz, (editor of the journal COMMENTARY), Irving Kristol (editor of the magazine PUBLIC INTEREST), Rostow and several other "hawks" knocked together a coalition of anti-Soviet, pro-Israeli, frankly militarist orientation. The magazine MOTHER JONES calls Perle "a cunning intriguer" and notes that he and his friends then headed "the battle to undermine detente and SALT."

Richard Pipes is no less of an anti-soviet than Perle. This "specialist" on czarist Russia once found work at the Harvard Russian studies center. There he engaged in misleading public opinion and opposed contacts with the USSR and the other socialist countries. In the late seventies and early eighties, as the trends toward arms buildup, the attainment of military superiority over the USSR, and the intensification of confrontation with the USSR have been intensifying markedly in U.S. policy, the provocateur Richard Pipes has found his dividends growing. He publishes inflammatory articles, fabricates falsehoods about the USSR Armed Forces, ascribes to Soviet military leaders views they have never held, and persistently misleads ordinary people, sowing an atmosphere of nervousness in which it is always easier to push through fabulous increasing military budgets. Even a hardened REUTER correspondent was taken aback when he heard the shameless Pipes utter the phrase: "Russia must change its system or it will have to fight"(?) But who, you ask, has given you the right, Mr Pipes, to tell a sovereign state what to do and what not to do in its own home?!

Who has given you, a high-ranking official in the National Security Council, permission to disregard a very important principle of international relations -- noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states? Let us recall that Pipes and his friend C. Wick, chief of the U.S. Information Agency, long ago joined, in addition to everything else, the provocative campaign around the events in Poland aimed at giving support to the antisocialist forces in that country and encouraging reaction's subversive activity. This duo also concocted a special "project" which stated directly that the events in Poland "could lead to the collapse" of the entire socialist community. The vile intrigues of Wick and Pipes were welcomed delightedly by congressmen and senators of a frankly rightwing nature adhering to anticommunist views.

John Lehman, who holds the post of secretary of the navy, and Thomas Jones, deputy assistant secretary of the navy, who was employed by Boeing for a long time, are marching in unison with the organizers of the "crusade" against the USSR and against socialism and detente. It is Jones who is responsible for the calculations about the "colossal usefulness of nuclear weapons."

That is how the backbone of the "disaster lobby" looks, and some of its ringleaders are now representing the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks with the USSR on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. In this connection the U.S. historian B. Tuchman noted with a certain amount of malice: "It is just like charging the pope with the task of defending abortion."

The unceasing propagandist indoctrination of the population, which is primarily setting the task of kindling extreme patriotism and chauvinism in the United States, and public sermons from pulpits and faculties on the subject of "Soviet military superiority" attest that the Washington corridors of power are pitch-dark with the smoke of militarist fumes. The Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and all people of good will are countering the U.S. Administration's dangerous course with a Leninist peace policy. Concern for peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, is dominant in the Soviet Union's policy. The struggle for a clear sky is also continuing at the current 37th UN General Assembly session. It is no accident that the attention of those taking part in the international forum and of all the world's peace-loving people has now been focused on the question "of the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests" and of "multiplying efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy" submitted by the USSR.

Each of the USSR's foreign policy actions serves to achieve these noble objectives. As for the "disaster lobby," blinded by hatred of progress, their militarist plans are doomed to inevitable failure. The place for the lie of the century -- the myth of "Soviet expansionism" -- is on the garbage heap of history. It is time that people like Gray -- and the Jacksons, Perles, Tellers and others with them -- thought about that.

BRITISH NUCLEAR ARMS' POTENTIAL ASSESSED

LD050812 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA describes the verbiage about the independence and "defensive" character of the British nuclear potential as a "sordid attempt" at bringing down the wave of popular protests against the escalation of the nuclear arms race, which has swept the British Isles.

The newspaper notes that Britain's nuclear-weapon stocks total presently from 1,500 to 2,000 units. Four nuclear-powered submarines of the Resolution type alone carry 64 U.S.-made ballistic missiles Polaris A-3 with a range of flight of up to 4,600 kilometres. Each missile has three nuclear warheads with a yield of up to 200 kilotons of [word indistinct] equivalent. Thus, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses, almost two hundred British nuclear war heads are presently targeted on the USSR. And presently new warheads with six nuclear charges are being adopted, which will considerably increase the aggregate combat might of the British missile carrying submarines.

Following into the footsteps of its senior partner in the aggressive NATO bloc, the article goes on to say, the conservative government is planning to build four even larger nuclear-powered submarines to carry U.S.-made Trident-2 missiles. The range of flight of the new missiles will already reach 11,000 kilometres. Each missile will have up to 14 warheads.

The British strategic force includes another component -- 56 bombers Vulcan also carrying nuclear weapons.

In London, as, for that matter, in Washington, the newspaper stresses, they make no secret of the fact whom the British nuclear forces threaten, on what they are targeted and how they are to be used. "They are capable of reaching areas deep inland in the Soviet Union and its allies."

ZHUKOV DETAILS SCOPE OF PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS

LD041810 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- "More than fifty million Soviet peace supporters -- representatives of all public organisations -- took part in the functions held within the framework of the Week of Action for Disarmament", Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, told a TASS correspondent. Yuriy Zhukov recalled that it was held on the last week of October. "That was the fifth annual demonstration of the peaceful forces of the world, and the most momentous of them, too."

Attending rallies and conferences, representatives of the Soviet public discussed efforts to curb the arms race and took part in "peace shifts" (a workshift with the money earned during it is handed over to the peace fund). "Reports coming from the constituent republics, territories and districts of the USSR reaffirm that the entire Soviet people takes part in the anti-war movement. Leonid Brezhnev's appeal -- made these days -- for doubling and trebling efforts in the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war has evoked a ready response among the Soviet people", Yuriy Zhukov went on to say.

Speaking about the scope of peace demonstrations, Yuriy Zhukov said that in one of the Soviet constituent republics -- the Ukraine -- alone over 43,000 mass anti-war functions were held.

The chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee noted that Soviet youth took an active part in demonstrations and rallies timed for the week of action. The KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA (the central Soviet youth newspaper) agitprop train crossed the entire country from the port of Nakhodka (the Soviet Far East) to the border town of Brest in Belorussia (the western part of the USSR). The itinerary of the train passed through scores of Soviet cities where rallies and demonstrations were held. During them Soviet youths and girls unanimously declared their resolve to step up efforts to preserve peace and enhance security and to heighten vigilance in the face of the dramatically increased aggressiveness of the United States and NATO.

More than 12 million Soviet peace supporters, Yuriy Zhukov went on to say, had signed the appeal addressed to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly urging it to support the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist states.

Envoys of anti-war organisations and movements from abroad who visited the Soviet Union on the last days of October witnessed and took part in the mass peace demonstrations held by Soviet people. Among the visitors were Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, prominent peace champions from Great Britain, West Germany, Greece, Australia, and New Zealand.

Yuriy Zhukov noted that the movement for a freeze on nuclear armaments abroad, especially in the United States, was rapidly gathering momentum.

He added: "This came as a source of serious concern for the Reagan administration". He recalled the statement made by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who alleged at press conference in the Pentagon, clearly contradicting common sense, that a freeze on nuclear armaments would heighten the threat of war. "Never before the political mores of the U.S. Administration have hit such an all-time low", the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee said.

"The mass anti-war movement will continue to gather momentum, no matter what the aggressive forces of the United States and NATO do to dampen its intensity", Yuriy Zhukov said in conclusion.

IAEA'S ROLE IN NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION VIEWED

LD031920 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- "The international nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime, based on the non-proliferation treaty, has proved on the whole its viability and effectiveness, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] journal writes in its November issue.

"At the same time," the journal stresses, "new effective measures are required in the present-day conditions to consolidate the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime since weakening of the regime would introduce additional complications to the already tense international situation."

Increase in the number of the participants in the non-proliferation treaty remains one of the main directions in that area. About fifty nations, including two nuclear powers -- France and China, as well as about ten near-nuclear states are outside the treaty, the weekly points out. Among the latter, Israel, the Republic of South Africa and Pakistan, do not conceal their nuclear ambitions, being encouraged in that by U.S. imperialism.

Constant perfection of the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] safeguards, consolidation of the technical basis of their arrangement and improvement of inspection, the article writes, may also "facilitate further consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime."

The journal stresses the importance of control over nuclear exports, "including IAEA control over nuclear activities in any non-nuclear recipient country."

Consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and reduction of the nuclear war menace, the article says, may be facilitated by the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and territorial restrictions on the deployment of such weapons.

"Adoption of further effective measures to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons is one of today's most important tasks," the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS stresses in conclusion.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES SOVIET POLICY FOR PEACE

LD041310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0005 GMT 4 Nov 82

["PRAVDA: October and Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (TASS) -- The Soviet Union's line in world politics is the strengthening of international security and detente. The CPSU, the Soviet state and the whole Soviet people will never retreat from that line, PRAVDA stresses in its editorial entitled "October and Peace."

In its very first act of legislation -- the decree on peace -- PRAVDA writes, Soviet power labeled aggressive imperialist wars the greatest crime against humanity. The CPSU and the Soviet state have been unshakably true to the banner of October -- the banner of peace. The struggle to ease the threat of war and to curb the arms race has been and remains the pivotal trend of our country's foreign policy.

This resolve, the editorial notes, is particularly necessary at the present time, a time which has been marked by an exacerbation in the international situation. The ruling circles of the United States are waging a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and they have carried out their intensive military preparations to an unprecedented extent. The practical preparations now underway in Europe to deploy American medium-range nuclear weapons in the NATO countries presents a special danger to the cause of peace.

The USSR places its might and its immense international prestige on the scales of the struggle to suppress the danger of war, PRAVDA continues. One of the most outstanding events of our time was Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly in which the Soviet Union adopted a solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It was no accident that this decision was so highly appraised and supported by all peace-loving states and peoples. The USSR calls upon the other nuclear powers to follow its examples.

The socialist community of peoples, the world revolutionary movement of the working class and the forces which have grown from the national-liberation struggle, PRAVDA emphasizes, are the people who in our (?time) are determining the main path of the development of mankind. Imperialism has ceased to be sole master in the world. One after another the peoples are choosing the path of freedom and social progress.

WPC PRESIDIUM CALLS FOR ANTI-ARMS RACE STRUGGLE

LD022112 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Lisbon November 2 TASS -- The call to peoples to intensify the struggle against the stepping up of the arms race, for the ensurance of security and cooperation in the world was issued by the Presidium of the World Peace Council.

The plenary meeting of the Presidium of the World Peace Council that ended here today summed up the results of the activity of the World Peace Council in 1982 and worked out the action programme for 1983. Taking part in the work of the plenary meeting were over 300 representatives from 90 countries.

The speeches of all delegates emphasised the need of further enlisting the public to stepping up the efforts against the build-up of the arms race and the threat of outbreak of nuclear catastrophe. Particularly important are mass actions, broad campaigns and movements of all peace forces, regardless of their political, ideological or religious trend. The presidium of the World Peace Council intends to exert the maximum of efforts to pool the actions of the anti-war organizations of international and national character.

All participants in the plenary meeting pointed to a great historic significance of the initiative of the USSR which assumed the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Unanimity in this matter of the members of the Presidium of the World Peace Council is registered in a special document, the appeal to the governments of all countries having nuclear weapons.

The delegates at the plenary meeting addressed a message to the participants in the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe. It contains a call for a speediest convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures, mutual trust and disarmament in Europe. The document says that it is necessary to find a platform of confidence on whose basis it will be possible to widen political, economic and cultural cooperation among nations and to develop in future the provisions supplementing those of the final act of the conference in Helsinki.

The Presidium of the World Peace Council also endorsed the resolutions of solidarity with the Cyprus people, peoples of Southeast Asia, Latin America and southern Africa.

INTERNATIONAL SPACE PROJECT TALKS HELD IN U.S.

LD311052 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- The international coordinating group of the COSPAS-SARSAT [Cooperation in Space - Search and Rescue Satellites] project, including U.S., Soviet, Canadian and French scientists who are jointly working on a space system for locating ships and aircraft in distress, has held its fourth session in the city of Williamsburg, Virginia.

The group discussed the first results of the system's testing in the four countries with the use of the Soviet sputnik Comos-1383, which is fitted with radio electronic equipment for spotting ships and aircraft. The trials had confirmed the high standard of this equipment and the full technical compatibility of all the system's components devised in different countries.

The report of the U.S. and Canadian delegations about the first successful rescue operations carried out thanks to the Soviet sputnik riveted special attention. It was disclosed that in the period from September 10 to October 10 this year the sputnik had helped locate three aircraft disasters (two of them in Canada and one in the United States) and one shipwreck, in the North Atlantic near U.S. shores. As a result, seven persons had been saved. The U.S. representative to COSPAS-SARSAT, Thomas McGunigal, who works with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), pointed out the high efficiency of the Soviet satellite's operation.

Further Report

LD031944 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- The first stage of testing the Soviet artificial satellite of the earth Cosmos-1383, which is part of the international "search and save" COSPAS-SARSAT [Cooperation in Space - Search and Rescue Satellite] space system, is proceeding successfully. In the period between September 10 and October 10 alone, as the TASS correspondent was told in the all-union Morsvyazsputnik association, information, received from the orbit helped determine the whereabouts of three aircraft and one sea ship accidents. The result has been the saving of seven people -- four Canadian nationals, two Americans and a Briton.

"The first results of these tests in the USSR, the USA, Canada and France, which are engaged in a joint development of the system, said Yuriy Zurabov, deputy chairman of the association, were recently discussed in the American town of Williamsburg where the international coordination group to carry out the COSPAS-SARSAT project held its fourth meeting.

The meeting's participants pointed out that these results confirmed the high quality of the equipment onboard the saver-satellite Cosmos-1383, which is provided with a radioelectronic complex for detecting ship and aircraft signals. They also confirmed a total technological compatibility of all the means of the system, produced in different countries.

Of special interest to the meeting was the report of the American and Canadian delegations on the first successful rescue operations using information transmitted by the Soviet satellite launched on June 30 of this year. Its accuracy and rapidity made possible timely assistance in four accidents. These include three aircraft accidents -- two in Canada and one in the USA -- and one at sea, in the North Atlantic, not far from the U.S. coast. The high effectiveness of the performance of the Soviet satellite was noted among others, by the U.S. representative in COSPAS-SARSAT.

At present, Zurabov went on to say, four countries are taking part in the programme. The USSR is developing the COSPAS system (which stands for a space system for the search of vessels and aircraft in distress), while the USA, Canada and France are busy with developing SARSAT which means search and salvation through detection by means of satellites. How will the system operate? Several satellites will be put in polar orbits with heights ranging from 800 to 1,000 kilometres. Since these orbits are not high and pass over the earth's poles, the receiving equipment of the satellites will keep under its radio control practically the entire surface of the globe. In the case of a ship or aircraft accident, a special accident buoy, with which all the vessels and planes of the countries participating in the programme will be equipped, begins to emit signals each 50 seconds.

Information reception ground facilities in the Soviet Union will be built in Arkhangelsk and Vladivostok, while the centre of the system -- in Moscow, within the framework of the Ministry of the Sea Fleet of the USSR.

Establishment of the international space search system is of big humanitarian significance, since it helps protect human life at sea and on the ground. That is why, when the system reaches its working regime, it will, with time, be open to all countries concerned, Zurabov said in conclusion.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES FALKLANDS ISSUE

LD041128 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The conflict in the southern Atlantic remains a source of grave threat to peace and security both in Latin America and throughout the world, this is stressed by the participants in the debates at the plenary meeting of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the issue of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Great Britain is seeking to preserve the colonial status of the islands and keep by force the territory situated thousands of miles away from the British shores, said Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri. It is its unwillingness to agree on the lifting of the colonial status which resulted in the outbreak and aggravation of the conflict. However, defying such policy of Great Britain, the peoples in Latin America will press even harder for the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism in the continent.

Speaking about the U.S. role in the conflict, the Cuban representative recalled that the United States, by backing its NATO ally, trampled on the "inter-American arrangement" it itself helped set up. The United States thus proved once again that the aim of its interventionist policy is to ensure its own domination in the region.

The head of the Mexican mission to the United Nations Porfirio Munoz Ledo and Nicaragua's permanent representative to the United Nations Javier Chamorro Mora denounced Great Britain's colonialist ambitions. They called for the earliest resumption of the talks in order to find ways of resolving problems. "Any attempts to hinder the talks will only harm the cause of peace," Javier Chamorro Mora said.

During the conflict the peoples in Latin America became a target of aggression from a power which is armed with most advanced weapons, both conventional and nuclear, said Roy Chaderton (Venezuela) [name as received]. Latin Americans would not like the British to regard Latin America as a region where their indecorous adventures can be realised, he said.

The developments in the southern Atlantic clearly show that imperialist powers intend to "teach a lesson" to developing nations, said the GDR's permanent representative to the United Nations Harry Ott. The NATO bloc was in fact involved in the conflict, since its member-states adopted collective sanctions and organised a boycott of Argentina. Imperialism tested during the conflict its new weapons, mastered actions by the Rapid Deployment Forces and naval operations and tested the reliability of communications systems.

The USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed that the British Government, using various pretexts, avoided peaceful settlement of the dispute with Argentina over sovereignty of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The United States shares with Great Britain responsibility for the dangerous aggravation of the conflict in the southern Atlantic.

By supporting Great Britain, the Soviet representative pointed out, the United States did not conceal its own objectives in the Anglo-Argentinian conflict. Military-Strategic motives for keeping the islands under control of the Western powers are becoming more and more apparent.

The Soviet delegate pointed at plans of considerable expansion of military facilities on the archipelago and the continuing efforts by the United States to involve the NATO bloc even deeper in its policies in the Western Hemisphere.

Oleg Troyanovskiy declared in conclusion that proceeding from its principled stand with regard to the peaceful settlement of outstanding issues, the Soviet Union favours the solution of the southern Atlantic problem through negotiations within the United Nations framework and on the basis of U.N. decisions.

U.S. FIRMS CITE 'DAMAGE' OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD041110 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 4 TASS -- The actions of the Reagan administration, which is trying to use all sorts of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in an attempt to frustrate the construction of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe, have not only ended in an utter fiasco, but also inflicted "considerable" damage upon American corporations and the economy of the United States. This opinion, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL points out, is expressed presently by many American businessmen. The Midwest states of the USA had to pay a particularly dear price for the administration's sanctions, the newspaper points out. Those states had placed much hope on orders from the Soviet Union. Such corporations as Caterpillar Tractor, Fiat-Allis and Deere and company which lost lucrative orders, were forced to close down a number of their mills and factories and sack thousands of workers.

In expert opinion the aggregate losses suffered by the American companies as a result of the ban imposed by President Reagan on the supplies of equipment for the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe have amounted to 800 million dollars. The hostile policy against the Soviet Union pursued by our administration, businessman Ronald Turner said in particular to the newspaper, has had a disastrous effect on the economy of the United States. We have simply driven ourselves into a corner, he said.

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS, IMPACT OF U.S. ELECTIONS

Linnik Commentary

OW050915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Commentary by Viktor Linnik: -- from the "Commentator's Column": "The Republican Defeat"

[Text] Regular mid-term elections, in which the entire House of Representatives, 1/3 of the Senate and the governors of 36 of the country's states were up for reelection, have been held in the United States. Primarily at the center of the preelection campaign, in which President Reagan and members of his Cabinet played a most active part, were questions on the government's social and economic policies as well as some major issues of U.S. foreign policy, which is unusual for mid-term elections.

The Democrats, who were in the opposition, strove to turn the election campaign into a "referendum on Reaganomics." The catastrophic consequences of the administration's nearly 2 years of management could hardly fail to leave their imprint on the election results. The highest unemployment rate since 1941, the greatest number of bankruptcies in the past 50 years, a record budget deficit and an unprecedentedly severe bloodletting in the sphere of social spending -- such is the service record of the country's current leadership.

Naturally, the only result of this "record" could be the defeat of the President's party. The only question on the eve of the elections was how big the scale of this defeat would be.

It turned out to be fairly impressive. The republicans lost 24 seats in the House of Representatives, 1 seat in the Senate and 8 governorships. Presently, there are 265 Democrats against 169 Republicans in the House and 52 Republicans against 48 Democrats in the Senate. The distribution of governorships is 35 to 15 in the Democrats' favor. It should be noted that the failures of the Republican Party could have been even worse if many of its candidates had not publicly disassociated themselves from the policies of the White House.

In the United States it is considered that from now on the White House will have to pay greater heed to Congress in both internal as well as foreign policy issues.

A notable feature of the elections was the unambiguous expression of protest against R. Reagan's adventurist, militarist foreign policy course. As a result of the efforts of American antiwar movement activities, a referendum was held in a number of the country's states in which the voters expressed their feelings on the idea of freezing the nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States.

Despite White House attempts to present the aforementioned referendum as the idea of people "wanting to weaken America" and despite U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's absurd insistence that voting for a freeze would supposedly mean "an increased danger of war," the overwhelming majority of referendum participants spoke out for an end to the arms race.

Arms Freeze Referendum

LD050348 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Comment by Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Excerpts] In my opinion the results of the voting on the nuclear arms freeze resolution in the United States are very indicative. They are a fresh evidence of the fact that the broad masses of American people do not share the dangerous conceptions of the unlimited arms race pursued by the Reagan administration.

The wording of the resolution varied but all called for immediate negotiations toward a verifiable freeze in the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons as well as the bombers, submarines and vessels used to carry them. In other words, the voting on the freeze resolutions constituted, as THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out, the largest referendum on a single issue in the nation's history.

One-fourth of the country's population had a chance to express their opinion on the major issue of curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe and the Americans taking part in the referendum voted in favor of coming to terms with the Soviet Union on an immediate freeze of nuclear arsenals. The freeze resolutions were approved by a substantial margin despite all attempts by the Reagan administration to prevent that.

Let's recall that the Republican leaders resorted to unprecedented pressure on voters on the eve of the elections. They tried to intimidate them by saying that the freeze policy would damage the security of the United States. President Reagan called on Americans to reject the freeze resolutions. He asserted in a truly McCarthy-like way that the nuclear freeze movement in the United States was inspired by dishonest and insincere people who want the weakening of America. And Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said a freeze would increase the danger of war. But the official anti-freeze campaign seems to have a boomerang effect, the more the administration calls for a nuclear weapons buildup the more the Americans demand a nuclear weapons freeze. I think the results of the freeze referendum in the United States has clearly shown that the movement against the extreme policy of the nuclear arms race pursued by President Reagan is growing.

As is known, the present American leadership is not willing to positively examine any Soviet proposal on curbing the nuclear arms race and bringing about disarmament. The Soviet Union is fully prepared to immediately come to an agreement with the United States on a nuclear weapons freeze.

No Policy Change

LD041736 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The results of the mid-term elections that ended in the United States, the elections in which only 39 per cent of the poll took part, make one ponder on the essence of the so-called "free elections" in which the biggest part of the voters prefers not to participate at all. These people are clearly disappointed in the U.S. political system and are aware that by their participation in elections they, as a rule, can change nothing of essence. Hence the political apathy of voters.

Ignoring the will of voters, going back on election promises, backstage deals between political groupings behind which are the most influential circles of monopoly capital -- such things are characteristic of the political life in the United States.

Therefore it is not surprising that the present Washington administration decided in advance to continue its extremely unpopular anti-people course of the home and foreign policy, regardless of the outcome of the elections. Today's QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS reports that answering the question of its correspondent what President Reagan will do, whether he will change his policy in the light of the latest elections, the United States Secretary of the Interior James Watt (one of the figures closest to the President) answered that he had seen the President during a Cabinet meeting before the election returns became known and that he can make assurances that there will be no change in the administration's economic policy. He said he had been told by the President that the course would remain unchanged regardless of the results of the voting.

The confidence of the President is explained by the fact that he is not abashed by the expression of the voters' will. As is known in the previous composition of the Congress, in conducting his unpopular programme the President relied in the House of Representatives, where the Democrats prevailed then too the "holy alliance of reaction", the bloc of the Republicans with the conservative Democrats.

He counts on the same bloc now to continue conducting the policy that fully ignores the wishes of the voters. Such is "democracy"-American style.

The election campaigns in the United States become increasingly the competition of "money bags". On the eve of the latest elections THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that no matter what are the results of the coming elections one thing is clear. The founding fathers of the United States would be horrified to learn into what the American policy has turned. It is ruled by money.

Suffice it to say that at the most modest estimates, the expenditures only for the elections to the Congress surpassed 300 million dollars. Separate candidates spent 5-10 and even more million dollars each to be elected.

'Warning Signal'

LD041722 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- "Americans demand amendment of Reagan's course. This is the main outcome of the mid-term elections in the United States," IZVESTIYA stresses today.

"Pretending the things are better than they really are," the newspaper writes, "the U.S. President declared yesterday that he was satisfied with the results and that they were as he had foreseen... The majority of observers, however, speak about the defeat of the Republicans and of Reagan himself. In their opinion, the voters sent a warning signal to the President indicating their concern over the consequences of Reaganomics, especially the record high unemployment, continuing economic recession and offensive on social programmes."

"The Reagan administration," the article says, "prefers, naturally, to emphasis the absence of losses in the Senate, but it can no longer count on another easy victory of their 'conservative revolution' on Capitol Hill."

"First of all," IZVESTIYA points out, "the previous 'working majority' of Republicans and right-wing Democrats no longer exists in the House of Representatives. Secondly, the Senate, despite the Republican majority, is believed to be now more independent in relations with the President. Time will show whether these predictions will come true. The issues of Social Security and military spending are described now as the possible areas of clashes. The new Congress will be less compliant and will insist on the preservation of programmes of aid to the needy and reduction of the giant appropriations to the Pentagon."

The article stresses that foreign policy problems practically did not figure in the mid-term elections. But a referendum on a nuclear freeze, held in nine states, showed that, contrary to the position of their government, the majority of voters favour the freeze, the newspaper stresses.

PREELECTION MOOD OF U.S. VOTERS EXAMINED

PM041627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent S. Kondrashov "Letter From Washington": "At the End of the First Act"]

[Excerpts] The mid-term elections are like the end of the first act in Ronald Reagan's 4-year term. The mid-term elections are the interim results of a presidency. The development of the action in the second act, in the subsequent 2 years, will largely depend on how the voters sum them up. Whether the current President will run for a second term in 1984 will also depend to a certain extent on the interim results summed up by the mid-term elections.

In short, in the opinion of commentators here, the 2 November voting for local Republican or Democratic candidates for Congress will constitute a kind of referendum on Reagan and on Reaganism as a trend in American political life. Because the concerns of the pocket and the stomach are most important for the typical average American, it will, above all, be a referendum on "Reaganomics," that is, on the President's economic program.

In the sequence of hopes and disappointments that is called "American democracy in action," the time has now come to report on the fulfillment of promises. This is what is noteworthy: The Republican candidates in many places prefer to keep their distance from Reagan, even if they entered Congress 2 years ago on the wave of his victory over Carter and the Democrats. Of course, this is no accident. The President stands emptyhanded before the people with his "Reaganomics."

In proclaiming his "conservative revolution" and raising his ax over social aid programs Reagan promised that Americans would live better, forgetting the cares of the last decade, that inflation would fall sharply and unemployment be ended, that taxes would be cut and a confident economic upsurge begin. As NEW REPUBLIC magazine now writes caustically, in 1980 "the public could not resist the temptation of a free four-course dinner." The magazine adds derisively: "Now America has tasted this food of Reagan's and found it inedible."

Inflation has fallen, and that is the only thing that Reagan does not tire of taking credit for, although the explanation does not lie at all with the prescriptions of "Reaganomics." But then we come to that familiar and impressive list of failures with which the Republican candidates certainly do not wish to associate themselves now. Unemployment has risen to 10.1 percent, reaching record levels for the past 40 years. The profound economic slump is continuing, despite the winter promise to surmount it in the spring, and the summer promise to end it in the fall. The real incomes and living standards of Americans are continuing to fall -- a very alarming circumstance for a nation that is used to feeling the favorite of fortune. In the past 2 years the ax of "Reaganomics" has fallen on poor American, and social programs have been sacrificed to two gods -- the god of rapidly rising military expenditure and the god of reducing the state budget deficit. But these two different gods cannot be fed simultaneously. The first god is being fully fed, but what about the second? The budget deficit in the last fiscal year topped $100 billion, and that all-American record is expected to be twice as great in the current fiscal year.

In general, Ronald Reagan has arrived at the end of the first half of his term -- and at the mid-term electons -- with sorry results. Many Americans still like his pose as a strong and confident leader, but when they find themselves not in front of the television screen but faced with a questionnaires sent by a firm that conducts public opinion pools, they increasingly frequently fall to thinking. Recently pools show that more than half of Americans do not approve of Reagan's activities as President. More than half believe that life has grown worse under him. One more thing: More than half prefer the Democrats, and not because the Democrats have surmounted the crisis in their party caused by the 1980 defeat; nor because they have some constructive platform -- they have neither a platform nor a universally recognized leader. People are turning away from the Republicans because, as in becoming obvious to more and more Americans, they are leading the country in the wrong directions.

Preelection bitterness is growing. In the last few days President Reagan has undertaken a lightning propaganda tour of a number of Western states in an attempt to help both his policy and his party's candidates out of the impending calamity. An open admission of the failures would be fatal. Therefore the President is bringing to the forefront his determination to continue the same policy, requesting new time credits and everywhere repeating the call: "Steady as you go!" He accuses the Democrats of sowing groundless fears and tries to counter them with a "strategy of hope," which reeks of over-demagoguery a mile off. It is all a question of whether he can endlessly dupe the public with the same old tricks.

In addition to the attitude to "Reaganomics," another important test of public feeling will be conducted in the 2 November elections.

In 9 states, as well as in 30 individual countries and cities, activists for a freeze on the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals have gotten this question included in local referendums. It is known that this form of the antiwar movement has become widespread in recent months. Having sent agitators all over the place, the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon have done as much as possible to compromise and kill the idea of a nuclear freeze before it takes a hold on the majority of Americans. We will see what the elections will say about this.

REAGAN GIVES CIA 'TOTAL SHADOWING' ORDERS

LD011638 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

In an attempt to suppress the resistance mounting in the USA against the militaristic policy pursued by the Reagan administration, the latter has decided to use the whole might of the American secret police and intelligence services to suppress nonconformists. A whole army of secret agents fitted out with sophisticated electronic equipment for spying and eavesdropping is shadowing literally all and sundry.

The scale of these operations is being widened. Apart from the FBI, the CIA and top secret National Security Agency as well as the Pentagon's intelligence service are being drawn into them.

The scope of shadowing is unprecedented, A team of experts of the U.S. Congress, who recently familiarised themselves with the specimens of FBI reports sent to the police, government institutions, banks and other organizations in the USA, has established that there are files of 36 million persons in the archives of the federal authorities. Thus there are files for almost 30 per cent of all of the U.S. labour force!

All this data has been put into the electronic system and can be used any time not only against criminals, but also against millions of honest and respectable Americans, who are "guilty" of having once taken part in anti-war demonstrations and rallies, strikes and actions of protest against the onset of the monopolies and the Reagan administration at the economic and social gains of the American working people.

On the lists of "potentially dangerous" and "subversive elements" put into the FBI's computers are workers and students, scientists and physicians, journalists and clergymen, public and political figures and even some members of the U.S. Congress. Files are made not only of individuals, but of hundreds of public and political organizations, whose activities are disapproved of by the official authorities.

Under the executive order of President Reagan the sphere of actions by the CIA in carrying out "internal operations" has been considerably widened. CIA agents have been given a free hand in wire tapping, reading private letters of citizens, breaking into their apartments, planting spies and agent provocateurs into the public, trade union and anti-war organizations. The decree ensures that there will be no control over such unlawful operations -- the CIA leadership does not have to inform anybody, including the Congress, about their unlawful operations.

The whole of that omnipresent shadowing is in the hands of the Reagan administration, a tool for victimizing those who disagree with its foreign and home policy, a means of suppressing all freedom of thought and the right to independent political and public activities. The Washington authorities are openly violating on a mass scale the constitutional and civil rights of the Americans, thus turning the USA into a land of total shadowing.

RPP: BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

OW051253 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association gave a reception in Beijing on 4 November to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending the reception were Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and other officials.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, made a speech at the reception.

Also present at the reception were Soviet Ambassador to China Schcherbakov and staff members of the Soviet Embassy.

REMINDERS OF HISTORICAL AID TO PRC CONTINUE

Northeast China, 1945

OW050215 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Alekseyev talk: "The Sovet Union and the Consolidation of the Revolutionary Base Area in Northeast China" -- 14th [as heard] in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] In August 1945, the Soviet Armed Forces crushed the 1-million-man Japanese Kwantung Army and liberated northeast China. The event was of great significance to the Chinese people's national liberation struggle. After being liberated by the Soviet Armed Forces, northeast China, economically the most developed region in China, became a reliable military strategic base of the Chinese revolutionary forces and a new political center of the Chinese revolution.

In order to consolidate this Chinese revolutionary base area, the Soviet Union did all it could to give military, economic and other aid to the people's democratic regime in the region.

The training of the people's armed forces began with Soviet assistance. The people's armed forces began with Soviet assistance. The people's armed forces were equipped with the arms captured from the Kwantung Army by the Soviet Army. On two fronts alone, the Soviet Armed Forces turned over to the Chinese revolutionary army in northeast China some 3,700 pieces of artillery, mortars and grenade launchers, 600 tanks, 861 aircraft, about 680 warehouses and the warships of the Songhuajing Fleet. At the same time, a large quantity of Soviet-made weapons were also given to the Chinese people's revolutionary army in Northeast China into a powerful force. It was the armed forces trained in northeast China who became the vanguard in the Chinese people's liberation struggle, and that certainly was not accidental.

The Soviet Union also provided enormous assistance to the Chinese people's democratic government in northeast China in restoring the economy and in training management personnel.

The presence of Soviet Armed Forces in northeast China was significant to the victory of the Chinese revolution and helped strengthen the Chinese revolutionary force. In accordance with terms of the lease contained in the Soviet-Chinese treaty signed on 14 August 1945, the Soviet Armed Forces were stationed at Luta port. With their military might, the Soviet Armed Forces prevented the Kuomintang Army and U.S. troops from invading northeast China from the sea. The Chinese People's Liberation Army, depending on the important strategic base in northeast China, launched a rapid southward offensive and liberated all China in a very short time from the decadent rule of the Kuomintang regime. The liberation of China led to the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Support for Taiwan Stance

OW050615 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Alekseyev's talk: "The First Batch of Documents on USSR-PRC Relations" -- 15th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The founding of the People's Republic of China ushered in a new stage of Soviet-Chinese relations. After the founding of the PRC, the Soviet Union was the first country to immediately recognize it and announce a desire to establish diplomatic relations, on 2 October 1949.

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed between the Soviet Union and China on 14 February 1950 was of special significance in the consolidation of the PRC's international position and the development and strengthening of Soviet-Chinese friendship. The treaty symbolized a new epoch in consolidating and developing Soviet-Chinese friendship. At the same time, the two countries signed an agreement by which the Soviet Union provided $300 million to help China restore and develop her national economy, and the Soviet Union committed itself to helping the PRC build 50 large industrial enterprises. In 1950, the two countries signed other agreements by which the countries rapidly expanded their cooperation in economy, science and technology, cultural exchanges and cooperation in foreign policies.

In those years, Soviet support of the PRC in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression plan was of special singificance. As early as November 1949, the Soviet Union energetically supported the PRC demand to oust the Chiang gang's delegation from the United Nations. The demand was made in a cable message sent by the PRC to the UN secretary general. From then on, the Soviet Union consistenly advocated the restoration of the PRC's legitimate rights in the United States.

Everyone knows the Soviet Union's firm stand against the U.S. occupation of Taiwan. The Soviet Union has always completely recognized, and still recognizes, the PRC's soverignty over Taiwan island.

The friendship and alliance between the Soviet Union and China were further consolidated when they fulfilled their treaty obligations during the rigorous test of war in which they repelled U.S. agression against Korea. The Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army were aminly equipped with Soviet-made arms. The Soviet Air Force reliably defended China's air space against U.S. air intrusion. Soviet pilots shot down several dozen enemy aircraft. The Korean war caused economic strains in China, but China's economic situation soon improved, thanks to the Sino-Soviet treaty. With the consolidation of the people's regime in China, scale of Soviet-Chinese cooperation expanded.

UIGHUR PROGRAMS ON 1945 EVENTS, RUSAKOV SPEECH

GF041446 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur from 10 October through 15 October carries the following material related to China:

At 2330 GMT on 11 October an unattributed talk entitled "Chiang Kai-Shek Forced To Negotiate," marks the 37th anniversary of the commencement of negotiations between revolutionary representatives of Xinjiang and Kuomintang leaders. After recalling the state of affairs between Kuomintang forces and the people in Xinuiang prior to September 1945, the radio claims that the Kuomintang leaders appealed to the revolutionary leadership of Xinjiang for negotiations. It notes that following this approach an order was issued to the units of the national army of eastern Turkestan for a cease-fire and quotes a section of the said order as follows: "The pro-Kuomintang rulers in Xinjiang have appealed to us in a favorable manner. [sentence indistinct] We favor resolving the issues concerning our country in a peaceful and democratic way. In view of this, the revolutionary leadership of the three provinces has agreed to hold negotiations with the Kuomintang government. We shall be in Urumchi beginning 1 October. Therefore, cease your (?attacks). Our representatives are arriving in Urumchi to achieve a peaceful solution to the Xinjiang problem." The radio concludes: "The revolutionary representatives of the three provinces headed by (Ahmeddjan Qasimi) arrived in Urumchi for negotiations with the Kuomintang which began in mid-October."

At 1230 GMT on 14 October the radio carries a report on an address delivered by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the all-union scientific and practical conference in Tallinn, Estonian SSR. The radio highlights Rusakov's reference to Soviet-PRC relations as follows: "The recent 12th CPC plenum approved in general the (?trend) of the past years. It has (?strengthened the moves of the Maoists) in the country. At a time when there are important indications of the possibility of improving Soviet-PRC relations, PRC rulers and mass media organs have adopted a stand against (karshi) the Soviet Union. PRC leaders have (?delayed showing whether they are really prepared) to improve their relations with our country. As for the CPSU, the stand it has adopted is clear. The CPSU has always favored normalizing its relations with the PRC. As confirmed by Comrade Brezhnev in his address in Baku, normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC (?is a positive step in the direction of) strengthening peace and [word indistinct] in Asia and in the world at large."

BUST OF CPC ACTIVIST UNVEILED IN BEIJING

LD032226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing 3 Nov (TASS) -- A bronze bust has been unveiled in Beijing in memory of Li Dazhao, one of the founders and leaders of the CPC and the first Chinese propagandist of Marxism in the country. The bust has been placed at Beijing Univerity, where Prof Li Dazhao worked for a number of years and conducted revolutionary work.

Li Dazhao was arrested and executed in Beijing jail in 1927 on the orders of the head of the militarist clique, Zhang Cuolin.

W. SMITH'S VISIT TO REFUGEE CAMP ATTACKED

GF041630 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Undeclared War Against the Afghan People"]

[Text] At the time of his visit to Pakistan, U.S. Attorney General William Smith traveled to Pakistan's border with Afghanistan and visited one of the secret camps set up their for Afghan refugees. Western countries have been describing as refugees the counterrevolutionaries who have sold out the interests of the Afghan people and who have taken refuge in neighboring Pakistan. They are living in about 80 special camps situated near the Afghan border. Experts from the United States and a number of other countries are training these refugees to use firearms, detonate (?mines), handle chemical grenades and carry out other destructive activities.

Meanwhile, trained and armed bandits are being sent secretly into the DRA. These bandits, whom the West has been naively describing as freedom fighters, are killing peaceful residents of the DRA. In addition to acting like highwaymen, they are also cutting powerlines, blasting the sides of irrigation canals and poisoning water resources.

Abdollah Khan Sanjar, who has been imprisoned in Afghanistan, has said that the leaders of his group provided the arms for (?those who do the killing) and drew up plans for setting fire to or for destroying administrative buildings and (?establishments). The bandit said: Our leaders were used to carrying out these plots.

(Amin Kul Khan), who agreed to the [word indistinct] of counterrevolutionaries in 1979 for fleeing to Pakistan, has said after his return to the homeland that bandits are paid $500 for each one of the representatives of the populist sovereignty in Afghanistan they kill.

But who are those who give cash for the bloody aspirations of the enemies of the Afghan people and of the deviates? Who are arming them and sending them to perform new heroic acts away from view?

Visiting Afghan refugee camps while in Pakistan has become a tradition for high-ranking U.S. officials. All of these individuals do not hesitate to make promises to convince the bandits to create discord in the young state. U.S. Attorney General William Smith is no exception to this practice. He has promised on behalf of President Reagan that the basmaks will continue to receive aid in the future. The amount of this aid now has exceeded $200 million.

By waging an undeclared war against the legal Government of Afghanistan, Washington intends to deviate the people of this country from the path of democracy and progress -- a path which the Afghan people have chosen to follow. However, it can be said in full confidence that hopes that the feudal system will be reinstated in Afghanistan are merely futile illusions. The Afghan people do not want to turn back.

It will be recalled that the group in power in the United States is pursuing a similar policy against the peoples of other countries such as Kampuchea, Namibia, El Salvador and others. Neverhteless, the officials in Washington, who pity the situation of the Afghan people and shed tears and who present themselves as fighters for human rights and freedom in Afghanistan, are actually provoking centers of tension in Southeast Asia and other regions.

PRAVDA ON NEW PZPR MEMBERS, REPORT CAMPAIGN

PM041501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Place in the Formation"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] - - Reports coming in from various regions of Poland show that most Polish working people support the actions of the PZPR and the government to extricate the country from the crisis. Despite the difficulties, of which there are still many in both the economy and sociopolitical life, positive trends and phenomena are increasingly noticeable.

Meeting at Party Committee

In Konin, L. Czupa, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, advised me as we were finishing our conversation:

"There will be time visit the aluminum plant. Interesting people work there. Make sure you call on the party committee. The first secretary is a resolute, thoughtful person...."

He fell silent, then added, having remembered something:

"He has opened a kind of branch of the party committee in one of the hardest [samyy tyazhelyy] shops. He found a small room and installed a table and a telephone. At a certain time each day he works there, receives people and talks with the workers."

We drove to the plant. It was an ordinary work day. The furnances roared as they smelted the aluminum. Then it was poured off to make large silver bars. In one shop we saw an alumimum strip being rolled from such a bar. It was wound onto large rolls then dispatched to the consumers. The enterprise's output is in great demand.

As he took us around the shops Zenon Frantozak, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee, showed us that room -- the branch of the party committee.

"People have accepted the innovation," he said. "Both party and nonparty workers drop by. Several interesting conversations have taken place here. We try to resolve the questions raised by working people swiftly and specifically. We think that work with people is the main thing now. "There are over 2,000 workers at the plant. Of them, 380 are PZPR members. If they are militant, resolute and purposeful, this is a great force.

"It still cannot be said today that all our party organizations are active and consistent," Z. Frantczak continued. "But when you go to party meetings you can see that the activeness and aggression of our ranks are growing. Party members have begun to act more confidently and more boldly. Unfortunately, there are still people who are waiting to see how it all ends. It would be better for the party if they left it. The enemy has foisted an acute political struggle on us. It is continuing. Arguments are of decisive importance. But we do not have enough real militant agitation workers. Another thing: As is well known, the Solidarity leaders sought to discredit the achievements of socialism in Poland. But our combine and everything that has been constructed around it are a vivid illustration of those achievements.

"The enemies of socialist Poland spread cock-and-bull stories about Polish-Soviet cooperation and wanted to undermine our alliance. Nothing came of this and nothing will come of it. We saw for ourselves once again who are our real friends when the United States and its allies declared what amounts to an eceonomic boycott of us. A friend in need is a friend indeed. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries came to our assistance at a difficult time. In our plant, for instance, would have come to a complete standstill were it not for raw materials deliveries from the USSR. We must speak about this. Speak, not remain silent, you understand...."

The conversation at the aluminium party committee was long. Much work to strengthen its ranks, increase their activeness and level of ideological armament and win people's trust lies ahead for the plant party organization. This path is no bed of roses, but there is no alternative.

Facing the Difficulties

The report campaign provided for by the PZPR rules in the middle of the term of office of the elective party organizations began in October in the PZPR. Before February 1983 reports will take place at all levels of the PZPR, including voivodship committees.

The biweekly ZYCIE PARTII, an organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes that the current report campaign is being held in political, economic and social conditions that are complex compared with the previous campaigns. The result of this partywide campaign must be the political, organizational and ideological strengthening of the PZPR, the increase of its activeness, the strengthening of the worker nature of the party, the consolidation of its links with the working people, and an increase in the effectiveness of the struggle against the political adversary. A proper, comprehensive "self-analysis" -- that is, assessment of the party's ideological cohesion and of the state of intraparty democracy and discipline and of organizational work -- is necessary to ensure that the PZPR and each element of it can better and more efficiently perform their tasks in society and implement the aims of their social and economic policy, which accords with the interests of the whole people.

The reports coming in from party organization report meetings show that the Communists are concentrating on discussing intraparty problems and questions connected with the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country and are assessing the fulfillment of the party decisions. Many meetings are pointing out that every PZPR member must find his place in the struggle to strengthen socialism on Polish soil. The "substitutes' bench" or the "bleachers" are not for real Communists.

Facing up to the difficulties and boldly meeting and resolving the problems that perturb people -- that is how the stance of many party organizations can be described today. Analyzing the course of the election campaign, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the meetings are making a principled and often critical assessment of the activity of certain communists, organizations and party bodies and their role and place in solving the urgent economic and sociopolitical problems.

Communists' specific tasks in the present difficult conditions were discussed, for instance, at the report meeting of the Wroclaw power station party organization. The need for systematic work with young people, boldness in raising tasks and consistence in resolving them was noted. The prestige of the PZPR, the meeting said, is influenced by, among other things, whether or not every member of it is a good worker in his own collective.

The report conference at the metallurgical plant named for B. Beirut in Czestochowa was devoted to the results of the party organization's activity in the period from May last year to the present. The conference noted that the most important element in the growth of the PZPR's strength and prestige is the strengthening of its ranks and the improvement of ideological education work. At many meetings great importance is given to increasing party organizations' role in solving the economic problems. In particular, the questions of saving raw and other materials nad improving output quality were the center of the attention of the communists of the Fasty cotton combine -- the biggest party organization in Bialystok Voivodship.

The report campaign in PZPR organizations is gathering pace. It is up to party organizations and all the Communists to ensure that the campaign is an important stage in the party's life and in mobilizing its efforts to resolve the difficult tasks facing People's Poland today.

"I Request Admission..."

A party cannot exist without reinforcements, without a constant influx of fresh forces. Recently party organizations have been receiving more applications to join the PZPR. "I request admission..." people of different professions and ages are writing. What guided them in reaching this decision? A recent issue of TRYBUNA LUDU published the answers to this question given by people newly admitted to the PZPR. Here are some of them.

Engineer Andrzej Nawrocki is 26 and the deputy chief for technical questions of the Legionowo railroad station near Warsaw:

"Now, when the country needs social and economic recovery and the party is resolving complex tasks in extricating the country from the crisis, I wanted to show whose side I was on and also to take an active part in restoring public trust in the communist party."

Tadeusz Kowalski is 51 and a fitter in a depot:

"People show their true nature when things get difficult. I want to join the PZPR right now and thus say that I care about its goals."

Bogdan Dobielewski is 29 and a driver:

"I know I've joined the party at its most difficult time. I did this deliberately, for each of us must help the country and the PZPR at such a time. But it is necessary not just to join the party formally, but to be active in its ranks."

Piotr Korsa is a lathe operator at the Gorzow-Ursus mechanical plant. He is 19. He graduated from vocational school a year ago. He recently applied to join the PZPR.

"It's a carefully thoughtout move," he declared. "My father is a communist. My closest colleagues are also patriots of socialist Poland. I'm making this decision, which is important to me, at a period when the party is struggling against its political adversaries. It is now that it needs young, resolute and active people."

This year 6 comrades have been admitted to candidate membership of the PZPR and 10 to membership at the cotton industry enterprise in Zary (Jelenia Gora Voivodship).

One of the entrants to the PZPR, the worker Mieczyslaw Zimnocha, said:

"The party is steering a course that I care about as a worker, is being purged of chance elements and is acting resolutely."

Halina Zielinska is a foreman. She graduated from a construction tekhnikum and is now working at a power industry enterprise in Koszalin:

"I don't expect any benefits from the party. I endure the difficulties of life like other people; I stand in line. But I know that there will be no manna from heaven.... We must work harmoniously. I see no other way out of the difficulties we are experiencing in Poland."

What I have described is just a few small episodes from the complex, multifaceted panorama of the life of the party and the country. The trials that have fallen to the lot of the Polish communists have not broken them. Surmounting the errors and enriching themselves with experience of acute political struggle, they are looking to the future.

U.S. INITIATES 'SPYMANIA' IN WESTERN EUROPE

LD041632 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Familiar Hallmark" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The circles in the West that set themselves the aim of stepping up anti-Sovietism, of poisoning the political climate on the European continent and stirring up suspiciousness and animosity do not scruple to use any means. This is confirmed anew by a fresh bout of "spy mania" observed of late in some West European countries, NATO members.

This bout started in Britain, where the right-wing press suddenly, as if on order, started rehashing allegations that "red agents" not simply inundated the British Isles but even penetrated the governmental headquarters of communications in Cheltenham, which, according to the REUTER, is the biggest British centre of radio technical intelligence. Going along with these allegations, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a "statement" in Parliament. She, naturally, could cite absolutely no facts that would confirm the allegations of reactionary newspapers, but she declared that the matter will be referred to the consideration of the security commission, a special government body controlling the activity of special services.

Hardly could the British press make the most of this anti-Soviet "sensation" than on the other side of the English Channel, in France, the pro-Atlantic weekly L'EXPRESS, connected with the British business, published a lengthy fabrication about the intrigues of the same mythical "Soviet agents." Then the reactionary Springer DIE WELT picked up the allegations. Making a reference to "well informed sources" it started counting how many "Soviet spies" threaten the FRG's security...

It is obvious that all these fabrications appearing in different Western countries have the same pattern and have clearly been dictated. So these are not simply allegations invented by Sovietologists who are ready to pick up rotten "sensations", but a coordinated action which is in the framework of the fierce psychological war unleashed against the USSR. The psychological war whose aim is to try to slander the Soviet Union again now that the Madrid meeting is soon to open, and that the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is drawing nearer; to discredit the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the consolidation of detente and peace. At the same time, the masterminds of the anti-Soviet insinuations clearly pursue another aim, to try to distract the attention of the public from the subversive actions of the Western special services directed against socialist countries, against newly independent states.

The question arises from what source do the Western European propaganda centres receive the ill-intentioned fabrications? The answer can be found, for instance, on the pages of the London OBSERVER which points out that the communications centre in Cheltenham, Britain, which allegedly became the main object of Soviet espionage works in close interaction with the special services of the United States. So, here lies the rub. The Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the other special services of the United States tried many times before on their own, or jointly with the British "secret intelligence service" and with other Western special services, to use the falsehoods about "the hand of Moscow" and "omnipresent Soviet agents" so as to stir up the spy mania, to heighten anti-Sovietism. The fabrications that are picked up by one reactionary Western press organ after another show clearly the familiar hallmark, that of professional provocateurs and ideological saboteurs who stop at nothing in order to poison the international climate, to show animosity between countries of the east and west of Europe.

KOHL OUTLINES FRG FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

LD051016 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn November 5 TASS -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in an interview with the newspaper DIE WELT, has spoken on several aspects of the new government's foreign and domestic policy.

On relations with the Soviet Union, he said: "The Soviet Union is our most powerful neighbour. The fate of Germany was determined to a decisive degree by the existence of Russia, and during the past sixty years of the Soviet Union. We are firmly convinced that war and violence cannot be accepted by us as a means of politics. That is why it is highly sensible that we maintain with the USSR as far as possible good relations."

Speaking about treaties and agreements concluded between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the head of the West German Government expressed the wish that they be filled with life as far as it is possible. On the Soviet-West German gas-pipes deal, Helmut Kohl said: "We are reliable partners under all contracts. Our commitments will be observed."

On relations with the United States, the West German chancellor stressed: "There cannot be a side which issues orders, and another one which fulfils them." At the same time he lavished compliments on Washington, stressing that his forthcoming visit across the ocean is designed "to demonstrate friendship and partnership with America".

The West German chancellor reaffirmed his adherence to NATO's "dual decision" and readiness for deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, repeating the false thesis that the Soviet Union is "building up its armaments". It is also noteworthy that Helmut Kohl, like in some of his previous statements, made an attempt to speak "on behalf of all Germans". That is, in fact ignoring the existence of the sovereign socialist state -- the German Democratic Republic.

Helmut Kohl confirmed that early elections to Bundestag (the lower chamber of parliament) are scheduled for March 6 next year.

ASSASSINATION OF SPANISH GENERAL EXAMINED

LD050338 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid November 5 TASS -- The killing of Division General Victor Lago Roman by terrorists in Madrid yesterday is the cause of wrath and indignation of the democratic forces in Spain. Political parties, the trade unions, the public organisations of the country firmly condemned the criminal act committed by the extremists in order to destabilize the political situation in the country after the general elections. In the unanimous opinion, this is not just a terroristic act committed in the capital of Spain, but a major political provocation, the aim of which is to spur the army for anti-constitutional actions.

It is indicative that the criminal activities of the terrorists towards the army always sharply step up at the most important historical moments of the life of Spain. The killing of General Lago Roman took place only a few days after the convincing victory of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party at the general parliamentary elections.

"The terrorists, having killed one of the best generals of the Spanish Army, again demonstrated their intention to undermine the system of peace and freedom that the Spaniards come out for", said General Secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Felipe Gonzalez. As the leader of the party, he said, I declare the most resolute intention to put an end to terrorism.

The Communist Party of the country described the assassination as a challenge to democracy and the Constitution.

The biggest democratic trade union organisations of Spain -- the Workers Commissions and the General Union of the Working People wrathfully denounced the crime committed by the extremists.

'Serious Political Provocation'

LD041720 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Provocation in Madrid" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Tass political news analyst Anatoliy Kraskiov writes:

A serious political provocation has just been staged in Madrid. Division General Victor Lago Roman, commander of the armoured division "Brunete", was assassinated there in a terrorist act on November 4. The executors of this gruesome crime, shooting at their victim, aimed at something more. They apparently intended to deal a blow at the constitutional orders established in Spain following the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship's regime with support from the broadest sections of the population.

General Victor Lago Ramon enjoyed the reputation of being a supporter of the Constitution. He was appointed head of "Brunete" a year ago, on September 30, 1981, several months after an abortive putsch. The putsch leaders, generals Milans del Bosch and Armada counted on support from at least some units of the armoured division stationed a few kilometres from the capital, and their designs were thwarted only at the very last moment. After General Victor Lago Roman was placed in charge of the "Brunete" division, it became more difficult for fascist plotters to carry out subversive activities in the armoured forces.

By assassinating Victor Lago Roman, the terrorists strove to achieve two objectives: to get rid of a man who stood in their way and to provoke discontent among the armed forces which still retain the old reflexes of corporate solidarity, mixed with nostalgia for the times of Francoism when the army was in charge of the country's affairs.

It is noteworthy that yet another terrorist act against a highly-placed military figure was undertaken exactly one week after the general elections which brought convincing victory to the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party. A military-fascist plot, whose participants were going to stage a coup d'etat one day before voting, was uncovered early in October. The plot failed, but this idea still occupies the minds of those who would like to return Spain back to the times of the dictatorship.

Today's crime in Madrid compels the leaders of all main political parties in Spain to ponder once again on the need for resolute struggle against both ultra-right plotters and terrorists who, no matter under what colours they act, bring grist to the mill of fascists.

REAGAN, ITALY'S SPADOLINI DISCUSS VARIED ISSUES

LD041802 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS -- Talks have been held at the White House between President Reagan and visiting Italian Prime Minister Spadolini with the participation of Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz and other officials. A range of problems have been discussed, including the situation in NATO, East-West relations, economic problems and the situation in the Middle East.

Upon the completion of the talks, President Reagan said he believed Italy to be the United States' "best friend" in Western Europe, and commented with particular pleasure on its "outstanding contribution" to NATO's 1979 decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries.

Spandolini for his part, supported the U.S. line for efforts "to strengthen the defences of the Atlantic alliance", i.e., building up the military potential of that bloc, along with conducting arms reduction talks.

As regards East-West trade and economic relations, Spandolini stated that the contracts on building the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline which had been signed with the Soviet Union should be honoured. This stand clashes with Reagan's policy of sanctions and discriminatory measures. At the same time, however, the Italian prime minister voiced solidarity with Washington and called for "toughening economic relations" with socialist countries.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES ISSUE OF U.S. BASES

LD042142 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest November 4 TASS -- "We have set ourselves a clear-cut and accurately formulated task -- to dismantle U.S. bases on the territory of Greece", said Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, according to the Romanian news agency AGERPRES. Speaking at a press conference here today, he said that foreign military bases, no matter where situated, limited the sovereignty and national independence of a corresponding nation.

The prime minister also came out in favor of Greece's withdrawal from the military structures of NATO.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL EXPERTS VISIT -- A group of Italian medical experts from Milan are currently visiting Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR. Under the guidance of experienced surgeons and scientific scholars, Italian medical experts will acquaint themselves with the methods Uzbek surgeons apply in treating cardiac and respiratory ailments. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Nov 82 GF]

U.S. POLICY CONTRASTSED WITH FES, USSR PLANS

PM041549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Prof K. Brutents: "Washington's Anti-Arab Policy"]

[Text] The events of recent months graphically demonstrate the neocolonialist essence of Washington's policy in the Near East and its orientation toward the establishment of U.S. control over the Arab world. The United States is now steering this traditional course with increased impudence, making extensive use of the cynical methods which have become habitual for U.S. policy and diplomacy.

In the period since World War II, pushing aside its French and British allies, the United States has laid claim to a dominant position in this region. The increased importance of energy sources (the Near East accounts for over 60 percent of oil deposits in the nonsocialist world) has only encouraged these claims.

However, the United States' neocolonialist encroachments failed in the fifties and sixties under the blows of the mighty wave of national liberation movements relying on the Soviet Union's aid, for which the victorious Egyptian revolution laid the foundation.

The consolidation of the Arab countries' independence, the rise of progressive social trends in many of them, the development of interstate cooperation with the socialist countries -- all this has taken place despite the policy of U.S. imperialism and has led to the restriction of its influence in the region. The U.S. military bases there have been closed. As a result of the nationalization of oil resources in the majority of Arab countries the monopolies' exploitation of their natural resources has been ended. In the seventies U.S. designs were fettered by the conditions of detente, which restricted the opportunities for using diktat against the Arab world.

However, since the end of the last decade Washington's desire for neocolonialist revenge has been emerging increasingly obviously in a process linked closely to the global retreat from detente and embarkation on the path of confrontation in international relations. This trend emerged in its most bellicose and reckless form with the advent of the present administration to the White House. Washington is seeking to cancel out the outstanding victories of the Arab national liberation movement and roll it back.

Attempts to establish a U.S. military presence in the region have been resurrected on a broad scale. The Rapid Deployment Forces have been created for expeditions, primarily in the Near East and Persian Gulf region.

Washington is now persistently seeking to use the Near East as an arena of confrontation with the Soviet Union and to turn it into a strategic bridgehead against the socialist states. The United States would like not only to undermine the Arab states' cooperation with the USSR but also to drag them one way or another into the implementation of anti-Soviet plans. At the same time the expanding U.S. military structure is an instrument for exerting constant pressure on the Arab countries and a support point for action against the national liberation movement.

A characteristic feature of the U.S. anti-Arab strategy is reliance on Israel while at the same time maintaining the conflict situation in the Near East. In fact Israel's aggressive actions have become a means for the United States to realize its own main aspirations. The fact that it is a case of an ally who does not forget his own "advantage" does not disprove the Israeli course's total subordination to U.S. interests. The mutual understanding between the United States and Israel and their relations as allies are based on a strategy which seeks to reduce the Arab world to a subordinate position and views it as a sphere of primarily U.S. but also Israeli expansion.

The favorite method of U.S. Near East strategy is to split the Arab countries and kindle inter-Arab conflicts. The U.S. imperialists invariably act in one direction, seeking to intensify and aggravate the conflicts in the Arab world. This applies to the problem of the Western Sahara, Egyptian-Libyan and inter-Yemeni relations, the Iran-Iraq war and many other issues. Against the background of events of recent years it can be seen particularly obviously that the division of the Arab countries has been one of the main aims of the Camp David deal.

Washington is flirting with so-called "moderate" Arab regimes displaying an inclination to reach agreement with imperialism and at the same time is undertaking actions aimed at weakening the positions of the progressive Arab states and isolating them. Pressure and subversive activity against the states belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is essentially an integral strand of U.S. anti-Arab strategy.

Mention must also be made of how, while supporting Israeli expansion, the United States at the same time invariably poses as a peacemaker who is allegedly trying to curb Tel Aviv's aggression and does not approve of its "extremism." Seeking to expand its military presence in the Near East, the United States is making out that this is concern for defending the Arabs against the mythical "Soviet threat."

However, it is clear that there is an irreconcilable contradiction between the designs of U.S. policy and the Arabs' fundamental interests. Not only the people's masses but also the sociopolitical forces of the Arab world to whom, in one way or another, patriotism is not alien, have been drawn deep into the sphere of operation of this contradiction.

The goals and methods of U.S. policy have been manifested particularly clearly in Lebanon. It is widely recognized that the United States bears direct responsibility for the Israeli Army's shameless invasion of the territory of that sovereign state and for the atrocities committed on Lebanese soil, including the mass murder of Palestinain women, children and old men in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Waiting for the moment when the Israeli troops had reached the outskirts of West Beirut, the United States began to make direct use of the situation which had arisen as a result of the aggression. Their representative Habib essentially became a channel for imposing U.S.-Israeli demands on the Arabs. When the Palestinians had left Beirut and the occupiers were still in Lebanon -- that was when the U.S. proposals on the Near East problem were put forward. In practice the Israeli aggression as it were served as their launchpad.

As the U.S. President has noted, these proposals are based on the Camp David agreements. And indeed, like these agreements, they do not provide for the return to the Arabs of all territories occupied by Israel. On the contrary, they proceed from the notorious principle of "safeguarding the security" of Israel. Yet it is well known how great the Israeli "hawks" appetites are. As for the Golan Heights, the U.S. proposals make no mention of them at all.

The new U.S. scheme provides for the granting of only "administrative autonomy" to the Palestinians.

By advancing this plan the United States would like, first by focusing the Arab states' attention on it, to consign to oblivion, at least partially, its own role in the Lebanese tragedy. Second, under conditions when the Camp David process has definitely come to a standstill, the task has been set of pushing through the scheme the United States is imposing for a settlement by roping in new Arab states for the talks, on U.S. terms of course.

Third, the United States intends to strengthen its ties with the "moderate" Arab states and, having aggravated inter-Arab differences, to isolate the Arab anti-imperialist forces.

That is precisely why Reagan's proposals included several elements which, while in no way affecting the basic content of the Camp David scheme, were at the same time geared to involving "moderate" Arabs in dialogue with the United States. That includes stating that the United States does not support the annexation of the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, including Isael's "partial" territorial acquisitions in these regions, incidentally; that the United States advocates full administrative autonomy for the Palestinians on these lands with the prospect of uniting them with Jordan within the framework of an association; that the United States is opposed to the creation of new Israeli settlements there (at the same time the elimination of existing settlement, of which there are already over 100, is resolutely rejected.

The U.S. proposals have been generated by U.S. hegemonist aspirations in the Near East region. Their distinguishing feature is that they are essentially an attempt to derive political advantages from the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

The U.S. proposals were put forward on the eve of the conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries in Fes. The U.S. press wrote that the aim was to direct this conference's work into a channel convenient to the United States and to obtain approval of these proposals.

However, the true essence of the U.S. scheme could not escape the notice of the Arab world's national-patriotic anti-imperialist forces, which left a mark on the decisions of the Fes conference. The settlement principles approved there are at variance with the provisions of the U.S. plan. You only have to enumerate the most important components of the document adopted by the Arab leaders. They are the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including east Jerusalem. They include the elimination of all Israeli settlements. They include the creation of a Palestinian state and the confirmation of the PLO's status as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Finally, there is the role of the UN Security Council as a guarantor not only of the establishment of peace among the region's states but also of the actual process of transition to it -- in contrast to the U.S. desire, clearly enshrined in the U.S. proposals, to establish its own control over this process.

The decisions taken in Fes are notable primarily for the fact that the Arab states were unanimous on questions of a Near East settlement and essentially advanced a platform for it. That is why these decisions can be viewed as a notable event in the life of the Arab world.

Key significance now attaches to the question of ensuring that the Arab states continue to operate in unison, consistently adhering to the stance adopted in Fes. This is also important because the United States will undoubtedly make efforts to drive a breach in it, to find Arab circles which would agree to "bridge" the gap between the U.S. proposals and the decisions of the conference and abandon the latter for the former.

Attention must also be drawn to yet another fundamental element: In terms of their basic content the Fes decisions have something in common with the Soviet position, which our country has invariably held for many years now. "We assess positively the principles adopted by the conference for the solution of the Palestinian problem and for a Near East settlement as a whole," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted. "They do not differ from what the Soviet Union has been struggling for for many years."

The Soviet position is in sharp contrast to the U.S. approach to questions of a settlement. The Soviet proposals do not conceal selfish calculations, they have no aim other than an all-embracing settlement and the Near East's transformation from a powder keg into a zone where states and peoples coexist peacefully. they are aimed at easing the hotbed of tension which exists here. they are geared not toward splitting the Arabs but toward their unification around a platform aimed at eliminating the consequences of aggression and at the same time according with the interests of the independence, security and territorial integrity of all participants in the conflict.

Another feature of the Soviet approach is that alongside carefully balanced parameters for a settlement, it also outlines a mechanism for preparing it -- an international conference on the Near East problem.

The Soviet Union has been and remains on the side of the just cause of the Arabs struggling against neocolonialism. It will continue to be in solidarity with the Arab anti-imperialist movement which defends the freedom and independence, honor and dignity of the Arab peoples. The USSR has rendered and will continue to render effective support to those forces in the Arab world which do not bow their heads to the aggressor and a just settlement and peace in this region.

The aim set by the United States of reenslaving the Arab peoples is of course an unrealizable imperialist dream. No one can turn back the clock of history.

But that does not mean that the U.S. policy does not present a grave danger at the present stage to the sovereign development of the Arab states and their security and progress. Today it is impossible to be an Arab patriot or a champion of the Arabs' national interests, and fail to oppose Washington's neocolonialist policy in the Near East. That is why resistance to U.S. plans and rallying under the banner of the repulsion of these plans by all forces of the Arab world who hold dear its independence and freedom is now the central issue for the Arab national movement.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO LEBANON HOLDS GRAVE DANGERS

LD041954 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the United States intends to open a special representative office for military aid to Lebanon. It is expected that delivery of U.S. weapons to Lebanon will soon commence and that they will be accompanied by a large group of U.S. military experts.

The United States is thus trying through its military charity to Lebanon to make Arab public opinion (?forget) the reality of its participation in the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and to divert its attention away from the United States' real objectives in this Arab country at the expense of its independence and national sovereignty. From this angle in particular U.S. military aid to Lebanon should be viewed as holding grave dangers to the Lebanese people and to the future of their homeland. This is so because, first, a large part of the U.S. weapons will fall into the hands of forces agent to imperialism and Zionism which strive to take Lebanon out of the Arab front confronting Zionist aggression; second, because the delivery of U.S. arms to Lebanon is designed to facilitate the U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

It is being noticed that U.S. diplomacy and the Pentagon have lately been making unique efforts toward this objective. Visits by U.S. military envoys to Beirut have followed one another, among them General Commander of the U.S. 6th fleet Admiral Roden. Naturally, the so-called temporary formation of U.S. Marines, part of the multinational force in Lebanon, has been allocated a special role in U.S. plans in Lebanon. According to the press the idea of extending their mission in Lebanon for a year or more is being studied. President Reagan has ordered the widening of the task of the U.S. formation: The Marines, it was decided, will patrol East Beirut. Moreover, the Pentagon plans a several-fold increase in its formation in Lebanon and its deployment in other regions in Lebanon, not only in Beirut.

Thus we find ourselves facing an attempt to transform Lebanon into another support post for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force set up specially, as is known, to undertake policing tasks in the Middle East, and to place the whole region under U.S. observation. The Arab press exposes the truth about U.S. objectives in Lebanon. The Damascus SYRIA TIMES says that peace and the return of stability in Lebanon are the least of Washington's interests in this Arab country. The Algerian EL MOUDJAHID said that the United States wants to achieve its selfish interests in the Middle East which contradicts all those of every Arab country and the whole Arab nation.

Thus the primary task of Arab strategy is to consolidate its unity and to bring together all its capabilities in the confrontation of the American-Zionist conspiracy in Lebanon and the whole Middle East.

USSR ENVOY TO JORDAN GIVES SPEECH MARKING GOSR

JN041105 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Nov 82 p 15

[Speech delivered by USSR Ambassador to Amman Rafik Nishanov at 3 November Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society celebration marking 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Jordanian friends, this year we are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution on the eve of another major occasion, the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. These two historic events are closely interlinked in the sense that the birth of the USSR was the result of the October victory, which shattered the chains of social and national persecution and enabled the peoples of our country to develop in accordance with their own independent and historic creativity.

The USSR peoples are convinced through their own special experiment that their cohesion in one union doubles their strength and speeds up their economic and social development. This has been made very clear during the reform years and through the agricultural cooperatives and the cultural revolution. The fraternal peoples stood courageously side by side in defense of their multiracial homeland during the years of struggle and national war against Hitlerite facism. The USSR peoples rebuilt what was destroyed by the war and carried out major tasks during the first 5-year plan after the war. Fraternity was demonstrated both during the defense of the homeland and during the development of all aspects of economic and cultural life. This inseparable friendship among peoples of different nationalities developed a sense of belonging to one family.

History does not record that a single state has been able to achieve so much in such a short time as the USSR has done.

Sixty years have passed since the foundation of the USSR. During this period, the country recorded enormous economic and social progress. National income in 1981 is 167 times that of 1922. While the USSR's industrial production in 1922 amounted to 1 percent of the world's total production, in 1981 it amounted to 20 percent.

The economies of all the Soviet republics in this fraternal family have developed to the extent that each federal republic now has a complex of industries consisting of major sources of energy, tool industries, chemical industries, light industries and food industries. Industrial production during the years of Soviet power in the USSR increased an average of 169 times. It increased in the Belorussian SSR 254 times, in Kazakh SSR 256 times, in Moldavian SSR 304 times, in Kirghiz SSR 379 times, and in Armenian SSR 420 times.

The Soviet socialist system does not deprive peoples of their national character, particularly their culture and traditions. On the contrary, socialism raises the standard of these peoples to the level reached by many other peoples. As is well known to all, every republic in the USSR has its special character represented among our unique national qualities. All the Soviet nations and communities preserve their own languages and habits. Meanwhile, regardless of national affiliation, Soviet citizens enjoy several common characteristics which unify them into one cohesive, cooperative body.

The Soviet people, in their millions and their various communities, are performing a creative peaceful work. Since its establishment, the Soviet state has been devoting its foreign policy to world peace and security and to the establishment of friendly, cooperative relations with all world countries. An unequivocal proof of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy is evident in the new peace initiatives announced in the speeches Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has delivered in the Kremlin, Tashkent and Baku.

These initiatives are aimed at putting an end to the danger of a nuclear war, limiting the future arms race and establishing a just and consolidated peace in the various parts of the world, including the Middle East.

As is well known to all, the Soviet Union is continuously working for a radical solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, taking into consideration the legitimate rights of all the sides involved on the basis of the well-known resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly regarding the Soviet proposals to solve the Middle East problem. These proposals are completely identical to the principles of the Fes summit conference resolutions and do not involve any selfish purposes or interests other than reaching a solution through withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the territories occupied in 1967, including east Jerusalem, guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to determine their destiny of establishing an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the PLO's leadership and transforming the Middle East region into a zone of peace between states and peoples.

These proposals would achieve detente and remove the hotbeds of tension. They are not meant to divide the Arabs but to rally them around the liquidation of the repercussions of aggression. Meanwhile, these proposals stress the need to respect the independence, security and territorial integrity of all partners to the conflict. The Soviet initiative is characterized by accurate criteria for solving the Middle East problem. It also paves the way toward solving this problem through a special international conference to be held on the Middle East issue.

The USSR considers the efforts to seek a solution of the Middle East problem an indivisible part of its continuous struggle for warding off the danger of war, entrenching the international detente process and backing peoples which aspire for national freedom, independence and sovereignty.

The USSR considers peace a sublime national value. Just peace deserves top priority in our contemporary civilized world. Therefore, the USSR is willing to actively cooperate with all countries and peace-loving forces to achieve this objective.

President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said some time ago that the elimination of the danger of a new nuclear war and the achievement of solid international detente in all parts of the globe do not depend on only one side. Today, the work in defense of peace calls -- more than at any time before -- for collective action by all countries, big and small, and by all peace-loving forces regardless of their ideological and political inclinations.

The desire for peace and international cooperation is considered one of the main concerns of the USSR and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The visits of His Majesty King Husayn to the USSR and his meetings and talks with Soviet leaders have established an identity of viewpoints on the struggle for world peace and security, a just solution to the Middle East conflict, putting an immediate end to Israeli aggression and defending the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples through wider and fruitful cooperation in all fields.

It pleases me to speak about the development of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Jordan and the common desire to expand and deepen these ties. The cooperation between our countries is proceeding in accordance with the agreements and protocols concluded between them. I would like to refer in particular to the successful agreements in the field of economic and technical cooperation, trade, meteorological information, culture, sports and scientific cooperation.

Higher Soviet educational institutes are receiving scores of Jordanian male and female students every year. During the past years of cooperation between our countries, thousands of Jordanian students graduated in various specialized fields and achieved great successes in their field of work. We also send scores of Soviet youths to Jordan to study and specialize in the Arab language and literature.

There is also a broad exchange of visits between our countries affecting tourist, parliamentary, trade unionist, sports, cultural and religious groups. All these activities have served in deepening the friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR IRAN SINCE REVOLUTION

NC041410 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Second talk" in series on the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and Soviet-Iranian relations]

[Excerpt] In recent years the efforts by the United States of America -- the most powerful imperialist country -- to establish its domination over Iran with the assistance of Mohammad Reza, who was placed on the throne by Washington, failed. The liberation struggles of the Iranian people led to the victory of the 11 February revolution as a result of which the shah's rotten regime was overthrown in 1979, the U.S. imperialists were ousted from Iran and the Islamic Republic of Iran was formed.

The people and leaders of the Soviet Union did all they could to help the Iranian people achieve victory and to prevent the imperialists from stifling the Iranian people's liberation movement. When in late 1979 Washington flagrantly declared that it was determined to save the shah's regime by directly using U.S. military forces, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Union, declared that he did not consider intervention in Iran's domestic affairs, in any form or on any pretext, permissible and that he would not allow this intervention to take place. This serious warning dampened the U.S. imperialists' enthusiasm.

However, after the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Iran they did not stop their efforts to regain their positions in Iran to plunder the oil wealth and to exploit the Iranian people. In order to economically stifle Iran, Washington took certain steps and declared an economic blockade on Iran. It then forced its allies in NATO and Japan to follow suit. In this case, too, as before, the Soviet Union stayed faithful to its policy of support for neighboring Iran in its struggle for independence. The Soviet Union granted the right to transit goods through its territories with favorable conditions to Iran. As a result, Iran's trade with foreign countries did not halt and your country gained many benefits. This also helped overcome difficulties stemming from the economic blackade.

U.S. imperialism tried and is trying its best to inflict military pressures on the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Pentagon even committed a direct military act against Iran when in April 1980 a group of U.S. commandos landed near Tabas. But this effort was futile and it failed disgracefully. Nevertheless, Washington's continuing its military preparations. It has declared the Persian Gulf in the realm of its vital interests. It has stationed an immense armada near Iran. It is setting up military bases in this region and is stationing the so-called Rapid Deployment Force there.

In his speech at the conference of the commanders of the Soviet Armed Forces and Navy some time ago, Leonid Brezhnev revealed the reason for these U.S. preparations, saying that the United States is trying to impose its diktat on other nations.

Dear listeners, as historic experience shows, the imperious and aggressive policy of the imperialists faced complete defeat each time it met with the firm determination of nations to defend their freedom and independence by relying on the support of the world's first socialist government. This was the way it was and the way it will be in the future.

On the eve of the 65th anniversary of their socialist government, the Soviet people send their fraternal greetings to all nations, namely to the Asian nations that have been liberated from the imperialist yoke and express their readiness to consolidate their solidarity and cooperation with them.

One of the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution states: Nations of Asia, struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism and for the peace and security! May Asia turn into a continent of trust and cooperation!

U.S. CLAIMS AGAINST IRAN TERMED 'BASELESS'

NC051142 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary from "The World Today" feature]

[Text] In a recent report to Congress, U.S. President Reagan stated that by virtue of a judgment passed by the International Court of Justice at The Hague, which studied reciprocal claims by the United States and Iran, U.S. plaintiffs should receive nearly $8 million from Iran.

Our commentator, Mrs Vera Lebedeva, writes in connection with this: We know that more than 2,000 companies and individuals, who were active during the shah's regime in your country, brought financial claims against Iran. This stemmed from the fact that, after its revolution, Iran abrogated its agreements with them and dispensed with their services. U.S. employers declared that they had suffered losses of hundreds and even millions of dollars. Now Reagan's report to the U.S. Congress says that the court at The Hague has met their claims.

Everyone knows that U.S. companies had the last say in Iran during the shah's regime and made astronomic profits by plundering your country's wealth. They amassed great wealth by exploiting Iran's natural resources and by using cheap manpower. According to statistics published in the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY, the profits made by U.S. companies in Iran during the shah's regime were the largest throughout the Near East area. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists used all possible means to prevent Iran's economic progress and the creation and strengthening of independent national industries in Iran. It is clear that such activities by the U.S. companies in Iran inflicted heavy damage on your country's economy.

Therefore, the claims by the U.S. companies against Iran are completely baseless and illegal. These claims, in reality, are similar to claims by a plunderer against a plundered. Actually, Iran does not owe to Iran [as heard], but the U.S. imperialists owe to the people of Iran. It should be added that the United States continues to postpone the restitution of a considerable part of Iran's deposits in the Rockefeller and Morgan banks made during the shah's regime and it is thus crudely violating the Algiers agreements which stipulate the restriction of all of Iran's deposits after the release of the so-called hostages, who had been arrested in Iran on spying charges. This is not the first time that the imperialists are not honoring their undertaking and are trampling on international norms and laws.

'INTENSIFICATION' OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

NC041334 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Recent reports speak of the reintensification of the Iran-Iraq conflict, of more deaths on the battlefields in 'Ayn Khosh, Dehloran and Bukan regions, of the deaths of civilians and of the destruction of civilian installations on both sides. Although the Iran-Iraq conflict has inflicted extremely heavy damages on the belligerent sides Iran and Iraq have not yet agreed on acceptable conditions for solving the conflict through peaceful means.

This is at a time when the U.S. imperialists, who were involved in fanning the flames of the Gulf war, are doing their best to keep this fire going. The U.S. imperialists, by invoking the danger that the Iran-Iraq conflict has allegedly created for U.S. national interests, have intensified their military preparations in the Persian Gulf, have stationed their warships and air force in this region and have started efforts to expand their network of military bases and to create new military pacts to replace CENTO -- a pact that was thrown by Iran's revolution into the dustbin of history.

Previously, in order to justify such subversive acts, the U.S. imperialists involed their concern about the destiny of the hostages who had been arrested on charges of spying in Iran. But now they are exploiting the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict for the same purpose. Therefore, there is no doubt that the Iran-Iraq war -- which is calamitous because it is meaningless -- is merely to the benefit of the imperialists, these bitter enemies of both the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV CABLE TO ALGERIAN LEADER

PM041723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front.

On the national holiday of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeira -- the 28th anniversary of the Algerian revolution -- I send you, Comrade President, the National Liberation Front and the entire friendly Algerian people cordial congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people, and on my own behalf.

The Algerian revolution, which was a graphic example of the people's heroism and selflessness in the struggle for national liberation and independence, laid the foundations for Algeria's development along the path of progressive socioeconomic and political transformations in the interests of the broad people's masses.

Soviet people entertain profound and sincere feelings for the Algerian people marching along the path of socialist development proclaimed by the National Charter.

We rate highly Algeria's role in strengthening the positions of the national movements in Africa and its contribution to the cohesion of the national-patriotic anti-imperialist forces of the Arab world in the face of Israeli aggression perpetrated with direct U.S. support, and to the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and for the establishment of genuine peace in the Near East.

The Algerian people may be confident that in the Soviet Union they have a loyal friend in the building of a new life and in the struggle for the consolidation of their country's independence and for peace and progress.

On this notable day I wish you, Comrade Chadli Bendjedio, good health and happiness and I wish the friendly Algerian people well-being and prosperity. I express the certainty that the diverse relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the Soviet and Algerian peoples and for the sake of the consolidation of world peace, international security and the peoples' freedom.

[signed] L. Brezhnev

IMF GRANTS LOAN TO RSA AT U.S. 'BIDDING'

Stepanov Commentary

LD042214 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The American controlled International Monetary Fund, the IMF, has voted for granting a $1.1 billion loan to the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. Comment is by Yevgeniy Stepanov, and this is what he writes:

The IMF decision proves once again that Washington is flouting world public opinion; that is to stop trade, economic and other ties with the Pretoria racists and isolate the apartheid regime. The first news reports about possible financial assistance to the racists triggered off mass protests in the specialized bodies of the United Nations, in Africa and among the socialist and developing countries. But the United States could not care less. It chose to stick to its guns and to shore up reactionary regimes. The IMF loan is just another proof of the growing cooperation between Washington and Pretoria.

The United States has gained access to the naval bases of Simonstown, Durban and Walvis Bay. Joint operation plans are being drawn up for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and the so-called quick reaction force of the South African Navy. To implement these U.S. and South African plans it is essential to beef up the South African Army and repressive aparatus, and this is what the IMF money is meant for.

Lyutin Reaction

LD041112 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutin reports:

Acting at the bidding of the White House, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is managed by the United States, voted yesterday in favour of granting a 1.100 million dollars loan to the Pretoria regime.

Spokesmen for the IMF and the Reagan administration hypocritically assert that these resources are embarked for the economic requirements of the Republic of South Africa. In reality, however, the big financial-shot in the arm of the apartheid regime has, above all, the purpose to strengthen its military repressive machinery which is a tool of the West in the struggle against the independent African states and the national liberation movement, which is gaining ground in the south of the continent.

The collaboration between the United States and the Republic of South Africa has been most rapidly expanded after the inauguration of the Reagan administration. After proclaiming a course towards a constructive rapprochement with the clique denounced by the world community, the United States Administration practically lifted all restrictions on the shipment of sophisticated technology, radio electronic and other equipment for the army and police of the racists by American companies. A semi-secret exchange of military delegations was established. As early as in the Spring of 1981, Washington gave a warm welcome to Pretoria's Foreign Minister Botha who discussed with the President and other high-ranking members of the administration questions of joint strategy in the Republic of South Africa and the strengthening of political, economic and military contacts.

The head of the CIA espionage department William Casey arrived in September in the Republic of South Africa on a secret visit to discuss expansion of subversive diversionary operations against Angola and other independent African countries. The strengthening of military cooperation is on the agenda for the visit of South African Foreign Minister Botha, who is travelling to Washington once again late this month.

On the other hand, under pressure from the United States Administration, the IMF refused to grant a loan to Grenada early in 1981. Washington dealt in the same way also with requests from a number of other countries whose policy does not suit the White House. Thus, the United States brazenly and arrogantly dictates to the IMF member-countries who should be granted loans and credits and who should not.

ZA RUBEZHOM INTERVIEWS GHANA'S OBENG, HANSEN

PM011545 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 41. B-14 Oct 82 (Signed to Press 6 Oct 82) pp 12-13

[Special Correspondent Vladimir Iordanskiy reportage: "Ghana: Second Wind"]

[Excerpts] Accra-Moscow -- P.V. Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Revolution, received me at (Osu) Castle, located on the ocean shore. The castle was begun by the Danes back in the 17th century and was subsequently rebuilt and enlarged repeatedly. During the first republic it was the residence of President Kwame Nkrumah.

The outer fortified walls conceal the castle buildings, which descend toward the ocean in steps. At the massive gates the guard carefully checked my documents. The castle shone snow-white in the rays of the morning sun.

The tall, young prime minister with an energetic, strong-willed face did not conceal his emotion when he described the problems which his motherland is encountering.

"The previous government," He recalled, "was financially dependent on imperialist powers. It saw no alternative to that position, and this gradually led to the total collapse of production and to serious disorders in various state services."

The prime minister spoke with profound bitterness of the sufferings which are the people's lot. The hospitals have no medicines or other medical supplies for the patients, the textbook situation in the schools is bad and the food situation is serious.

K. Tsikata, an eminent public figure in the country who plays a major role in the national leadership, and who was present at the meeting, remarked:

"Even under President Kwame Nkrumah, the state bureaucracy readily served Western interests. In particular, the effectiveness of Nkrumah's policy was limited by sabotage by those who were to implement that policy. Perhaps only now will we be in a position to heal the wounds inflicted on our country."

In this connection, the prime minister touched on questions of foreign policy. Pointing out that Ghana's very neocolonialist economic structure had limited its opportunities for cooperation with the socialist countries, P.B. Obeng emphasized that henceforth the government is revising its policy in the direction of genuine nonalignment. We need more developed economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

I asked P.V. Obeng what role the People's Defense Committees are called upon to play in the country's political life.

"We see the People's Defense Committee as a direct road to people's democracy." the prime minister replied. "Objective conditions have demanded new forms of democracy, and the committees are the people's spontaneous answer to the leadership's appeal to them to take their motherland's destiny into their hands and rise to struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. The committee have come into being spontaneously. As regards the leadership, its duty has been to direct the masses' revolutionary energy."

Developing his thought, P.V. Obeng continued:

"We believe that the committees will become the people's mainstay of our revolution. They are already playing this role."

Thanks to assistance from Ghana's Peace and Solidarity Council, J. Hansen, secretary for internal affairs and also acting secretary for foreign affairs, agreed to meet me. He received me in his work study at the Foreign Ministry.

During the conversation the secretary emphasized that his government's policy is aimed at strengthening Ghana's independence in every possible way. Ghana continues to belong to the nonaligned movement which plays a positive, progressive role in defending developing countries' interests. We maintain. J. Hansen declared, a stand of total support for all peoples struggling for liberation from any forms of exploitation, oppression and enslavement.

Speaking of the country's African policy, the secretary pointed out that all Ghana's efforts are aimed at ensuring that Namibia becomes independent, the racist regime is liquidated in the Republic of South Africa and both countries can take their seat in the OAU.

"We believe," he said, "that the OAU remains a very important instrument for achieving the continent's future unity. It is true that African countries have different stands and views on what this unity should be like. As for Ghana, it believes in Africa's strong political and economic unity, and we hope that the majority of the continent's independent countries will subscribe to this idea."

The secretary emphasized Ghana's desire to develop all-around cooperation among the countries of the African Continent in every possible way.

J. Hansen did not conceal the alarm that the continuing arms race in the world arouses in the Ghanaian people.

"Only complete and general disarmament can ensure peace in the world," he voiced his opinion.

Replying to my question, the secretary dwelled on the prospects for Soviet-Ghanaian relations. He said:

"I believe that Ghana will once again strengthen its cooperation with the Soviet Union. Under President Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana had excellent relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But later the situation changed. Today the very nature of our revolution guarantees the rebirth of our relations, at a better and higher level. The Soviet Union's struggle against man's exploitation of man and its support for movements for national independence create common ground for our cooperation, which will be useful to our two countries.

"Ghana and the USSR," the secretary concluded, "will struggle arm in arm for peace throughout the world."

CLAIMED DEFEAT OF C. AMERICAN LEFT REJECTED

PM021553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder: "Juggling With Facts"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov]

[Text] On the threshold of the November mid-term elections to Congress and local organs the Washington administration is launching into all sorts of tricks and propaganda stunts with a view to publicizing its bankrupt foreign policy course. The American press evaluates as a routine propaganda gesture dictated by election considerations the boastful statements now issuing from the White House that "20 months after announcing its intention to 'call things off' in El Salvador the Reagan administration is moving increasingly toward the conviction that the left forces' movement has lost the political initiative in Central America and that the United States is quickly regaining its traditional influence in the region."

Many political commentators are perplexed and ask this question: Is there even a grain of truth in such assertions by Washington? The facts indicate differently. The pro-American dictatorial regime in El Salvador is cracking beneath the patriots' crushing blows, and popular demonstrations are spreading in Honduras and Guatemala. Rotten dictatorial regimes cannot be saved either by millions of dollars of emergency financial aid or by the large arms deliveries with which Washington generously endows them.

Washington is well aware that recognizing the successes of the national liberation struggle in Central American means recognizing the failures of its own imperialist policy. This is why lies are heard.

PROBLEMS FACING BOLIVIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT CITED

PM291443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Listov report: "Bolivia: At a Difficult Crossroads"]

[Text] Lima, October -- Bolivia -- one of the most politically unstable states of Latin America -- has returned to a constitutional form of government. At the beginning of this month the military, who had controlled power in the country virtually without a break for nearly two decades, handed over the reins of government to a civilian government. Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity bloc, which won two general elections in 1979 and 1980, became president of Bolivia.

There are different views here of the factors which prompted the Bolivian military to go back to their barracks. One thing is beyond dispute: The restoration of the constitutional order in Bolivia was predetermined by a combination of political, economic and social factors. It is primarily the result of the Bolivian people's staunch struggle for the restoration of democratic freedoms and the implementation of transformations in the interests of broad strata of the population.

The new government has received a grave legacy from the military regime. Nonetheless, the renewal process has already begun and is affecting various spheres of both domestic and foreign policy.

One of the government's first steps was the decision to end political persecution. This accords with the demands of the people, who are tired of living in an atmosphere of violence and political restrictions imposed by military regimes.

The new authorities' policy with respect to mass organizations of the Bolivian working people is also an important component of the restoration of democratic freedoms in the country. Here too the government has many restrictions to eliminate, and it has already begun to do so.

Zenon Barrientos, minister of agriculture and campesino affairs, has declared invalid the "military-peasant pact" which, after the coup in November 1964, placed the peasant movement under the effective control of the armed forces.

Cleansing winds are also blowing over Bolivia's Armed Forces. The replacement of the commanders in chief of the ground forces, air force and navy was followed by the pensioning of a group of officers involved in the contraband drugs trade. By all appearances things will not be confined to these first measures, since a number of political parties and groupings demand a resolute, uncompromising struggle against those whom the Bolivians have christened neofascists and who were the main prop of the dictatorial regime.

In the foreign policy sphere the Siles Zuazo government also intends to make changes; it intends to pursue an independent course in the international arena, dictated by national interests. It is characteristic that the first step along this path was the restoration of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

If the political sky over Bolivia has brightened, economic horizons remain cloudy.

To show the full depth and urgency of the financial and economic crisis which the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo must contend with, suffice it to say that the country has raging inflation and the foreign debt, according to some figures, totals $3.84 billion. That is $2,109 for every working person (the country has only 6 million inhabitants. At the same time the safes of the central bank are empty -- there is no currency even for urgent payments. Yet by December this year Bolivia must pay foreign creditors $600 million, which is 2/3 of all currency revenue from exports of Bolivian goods.

In his speech in the National Congress on taking office, President Siles Zuazo spoke of the need to rapidly overcome the economic crisis. He said that more sacrifices are required from the rich than from the poor, but at the same time called on everyone to prepare for "difficult times" and promised to stimulate private enterprise, although he did not precisely define future policy as regards the nationalized sectors of the economy. All this reflects the extremely complex, contradictory nature of Bolivia's economic and political situation.

For instance, the tense social atmosphere is making itself felt very acutely. Businessmen propose the formation of a trilateral consultative council for a "joint, harmonious way out of the economic crisis," to be made up of representatives of the government, the working people and the private sector. The workers, for their part, and the miners above all, are demanding immediate satisfaction of their chief demands, in particular an increase in the minimum wage.

The new regime is also facing certain difficulties as regards the consolidation of political forces. Thus Siles Zuazo has stated repeatedly that he will strive to create a "government of national consensus" for the sake of the speediest resolution of urgent problems. To this end the Christian Democrats, for instance, were invited to participate in the government. But after holding a national conference they refused the invitation and stated that they will take part in the "consolidation of the infant Bolivian democracy".... "from the sidelines."

In a word, the new regime is only just setting out and still has many problems to resolve.

GRISHIN SPEECH ON FOREIGN POLICY TO MOSCOW GORKOM

LD051508 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 5 Nov 82

["Viktor Grishin on Soviet Foreign Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- The peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union is making a practical contribution to the struggle for curbing the arms race, strengthening security and mutual confidence on a just basis, said Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU. He was speaking today at the celebration meeting in Moscow marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The tremendous importance of Soviet peaceable policy for the destinies of mankind is becoming especially clear today when the ruling circles of the USA intend to cross out everything positive that was achieved in the seventies, to bury detente and to revive the cold war, Viktor Grishin went on. Using the myth about the Soviet menace as a cover-up they want to upset the existing military-strategic parity between the USSR and the USA, to ensure military superiority for themselves and to dictate from positions of strength political terms to others.

"Standing behind all this is the adventurist and, to put it straight, hopeless, striving of the more aggressive circles of imperialism, American imperialism in particular, to achieve a social revanche at any price and to recapture the lost positions in the international arena.

"Official Washington calls for a 'crusade' against communism and acts as a world gendarme in the struggle against the national-liberation movement."

"Such a policy of imperialism" Viktor Grishin went on, "worsens and complicates the international situation, creates the danger of a nuclear war disastrous to mankind."

After recalling the major peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in recent years, Viktor Grishin said:

"It goes without saying that the Soviet Union proceeds from the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. It is from these positions that the Soviet Union seeks constructive accords at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. Our country does not recognize the right to military superiority for anyone. If attempts are made to achieve such superiority with the help of deployment of hundreds of new American nuclear missiles in Europe or by any other way, the Soviet Union will take in respose whatever measures it may find necessary. It will be able to ensure its security and the security of its allies."

KIRILENKO PORTRAITS ABSENT FROM MOSCOW STREETS

OW050043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow Nov 4 KYODO -- The portraits of Soviet Communist Party Politburo members appeared in Moscow streets Thursday but noticeably absent was that of Andrey Kirilenko.

The portraits of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and 11 other members of the Politburo were displayed as the Soviet Union observes the 65th anniversary of the communist revolution on Sunday.

The absence of the 76-year-old Kirilenko's picture appeared to make it certain that he has either been forced to step down or retired.

Kirilenko, who was in charge of the Soviet Union's heavy industry affairs, has been on the Politburo for nearly 20 years together with Brezhnev, since the era of the late Nikita Khrushchev.

He was considered until recently as a possible successor to Brezhnev.

However, he was reported to have suffered a serious heart ailment this year. He was temporarily absent from public functions in the spring. Later he showed up but he has not made public appearances since August 30.

There is speculation that a formal announcement on Kirilenko's status will be announced on November 15 when the Communist Party Central Committee holds its meeting.

The portrait of the late Aleksey Kosygin disappeared from public scenes before a formal announcement on his dismissal as a member of the Politburo.

If Kirilenko is no longer a member of the Politburo, there are only three men who are also concurrently members of the Secretariat. They are Brezhnev, Konstantin Chernenko and Yuriy Andropov.

DONETSK OBKOM PLENUM ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU041111 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 1

[RATAU report: "To Make the Agroindustrial Complex Highly Effective"]

[Excerpts] Donetsk RATAU, 29 October -- Additional measures for increasing the output of grain, other agricultural produce and fodder in the oblast in order to implement the Food Program were discussed today at the Donetsk Obkom plenum.

V.P. Mironov, Donetsk Obkom first secretary, read a report at the plenum.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, participated in the proceedings and, after being warmly welcomed by the audience, addressed the plenum.

A decision was adopted on the question discussed. The plenum approved the measures for increasing the production of agricultural produce in the oblast in order to implement the Food Program.

The plenum approved the obkom report on the work performed since the last oblast party conference. Obkom members will read it to Communists in basic party organizations.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

In connection with B.V. Kachura's election as Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, the plenum relieved him of the duties of Donetsk Obkom first secretary. V.P. Mironov, hitherto Donetsk oblispolkom chairman, was elected obkom first secretary.

Since A.S. Statinov has been recommended as oblispolkom chairman, he was relieved of the duties of obkom second secretary.

V.G. Kucherenko, hitherto obkom secretary, was elected obkom second secretary. The plenum elected N.S. Dranko, hitherto organizational department chief in the obkom, obkom secretary.

Shcherbitskiy Plenum Address

AU031948 Kiev PRAVDA Ukrainy in Russian 30 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 29 October Donetsk Obkom plenum -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: At the conference of the leading staff of our state's armed forces held in the Kremlin the day before yesterday, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev briefly but substantively highlighted the topical questions of our foreign policy and of the country's internal life, the state of and tasks confronting the armed forces in the USSR.

We are all glad that the PEOPLE OF BOTH THE SOVIET UKRAINE AND THE ENTIRE COUNTRY SUPPORT THE PARTY'S INTERNAL AND FOREIGN POLICY, THE FRUITFUL ACTIVITY OF THE PARTY'S LENINIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HEADED BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV.

Allow me to dwell briefly on the most important questions, on whose solution are concentrated the efforts of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's government and the entire republic's party organization numbering at present more than 3 million Communists.

You are aware of the status in the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan; this issue was on the agenda of the 22 October 1982 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee whose materials have been published in the press.

A great deal has been done since the 26th CPSU Congress. The progress made in all directions of socioeconomic and cultural construction is indisputable. In analyzing the results of the great work performed in the first 2 years of the 5-year period, we attach particular attention, naturally enough, to unresolved tasks and seek ways to fulfill them.

WHAT WE HAVE IN THE FOREGROUND TODAY IS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAY 1982 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISIONS AND THE FOOD PROGRAM. We have worked and are implementing comprehensive special purpose programs and plans for all directions of developing agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex. Along with the additional measures endorsed by the October 1982 Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum for increasing the output of grain, other agricultural produce and fodder, they constitute a definite program for our entire activity aimed at settling the food problem.

IN INDUSTRY, Comrade V.V. Shcherbtiskiy pointed out, our attention has been riveted on the work of the leading branches which ensure technical progress, and primarily on the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy. Since the 26th CPSU Congress, the state of affairs in those branches has been repeatedly examined by the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers. Much attention has also been paid to these problems by Donetsk Obkom.

The republic's COAL INDUSTRY shows improvement. Since the beginning of the current year, the branch has been coping with the national economic plan. However, it is falling short of the additional task. This is why we must do our utmost to increase the volume of coal output and to ensure that each collective works steadily.

As far as FERROUS METALLURGY is concerned, its status remains complex. Recently, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee endorsed the measures worked out by the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy for developing the coking and chemical industry and for improving its work. Measures are also being taken to expand the capacities of the base of ferrous industry and to renew its fixed assets. But the main thing, of course, is to raise the level of production organization directly in the enterprises, to tighten labor and technological discipline.

In October this year, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo examined the state of the organizational work performed by ministries, departments, oblispolkoms and party committees to ensure the fulfillment of the 1982 program for CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. A detailed report on the discussion held and the decision adopted has been published in the press.

The work of TRANSPORTATION, particularly of the railroads, calls for our great attention. Party and soviet organs must constantly check the use of cars and motor vehicles. There are many shortcomings in this field, and the culprits must be brought to account for the damages directly caused to our economy.

As far as the economy as a whole is concerned, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, OUR CENTRAL, KEY TASKS IN ALL BRANCHES ARE: TO INTENSIFY PRODUCTION AND TO IMPROVE ITS EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY ON THE BASIS OF ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND OF THE WIDE APPLICATION IN PRODUCTION OF THE NEWEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. These problems were carefully discussed at the republic's April 1982 party aktiv meeting. They were repeatedly examined at the sessions of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and government.

Consequently, we know what to do and how. Most collectives are strenuously working and are successfully coping with the tasks at hand. However, some national economic branches are falling short of the tasks to raise the effectiveness of communal production, and primarily to increase labor productivity and save fuel, energy and raw material resources. What gives rise to concern is also the fact that a number of projects are being put into operation with delays, and new production facilities are late in attaining their planned capacities. All these factors are reducing our economic development rates.

Of course, growth rates are affected by the well-known adverse factors for agriculture. However, this fact does not free us from the responsibility for fulfilling the state plans; on the contrary, it obligates us to show more initiative and persistence and to find the ways and means to ensure that the set tasks are fulfilled.

We frequently and correctly say that the plan is law. But we are frequently lenient with those who fall short of it. And this is the case because, in a number of links, problems are being dealt with superficially, executive discipline is low, and some workers do not feel sufficiently responsible for fulfilling the state plans and tasks. You are aware of what this leads to.

In connection with this, it is appropriate to quote an idea expressed by Ye. Matsegora, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member and general director of the Novokramatorsk Machinebuilding Plant production association, at the scientific and practical conference organized by the obkom on cadre work. He said that it was impermissible to put up with the practice of replacing deeds with words; the practice of individual leaders to promise, to assure that the task set would be accomplished in time, to commit themselves before colleagues to eradicating shortcomings and so forth. Having promised, assured and committed themselves, they do not keep their word, do not do anything and do not eradicate. Yet they do not feel embarrassed to shake hands with the others. They report on their failure without blushing, do not feel ashamed while giving accounts.

In addition to the harm caused to economic construction, leaders with such "qualities" hamper the solution of problems concerning ethical education. Their psychology, like a chain reaction, infects the subordinate members of the collective. Consequently, this has a ruinous effect on the production indexes and the psychological atmosphere prevailing in the brigade, the sector, the shop and the plant as a whole.

What he said was very good and right!

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE OBLIGATED TO RESOLUTELY FIGHT SUCH CASES, TO PERSISTENTLY STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE, GOOD ORGANIZATION AND ORDER IN ALL SECTORS AND IN ALL LINKS OF THE ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT. THIS IS ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT AND URGENT TASKS.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee considers that the conditions in your oblast are sound and businesslike. The oblast party organization numbering 333,000 Communists is performing great and effective organizational and political work. The obkom, gorkoms, raykoms and the overwhelming majority of basic party organizations are efficient, capable of accomplishments and, on the whole, successfully accomplishing the tasks confronting them.

The oblast party organization has done a great deal to eliminate shortcomings in workstyle, to consolidate the conditions of high exactitude and business ability, to reinforce the responsible sectors of the party, soviet, economic and public work with qualified workers dedicated to the cause. Consistent measures are being taken to improve the activity of basic party organizations and to improve the style and methods of party leadership.

The position taken by the obkom on these questions is clear-cut and principled. And it is highly important for the obkom and the entire oblast party organization to enhance this attitude in future practical work as well.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on by pointing out that, in recent years, the OBLAST'S ECONOMY has further developed. Large new capacities, unique production complexes have been put into operation in the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, chemical, heavy machine building, light industry, food enterprises and other branches.

Along with the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, the party obkom and the oblast's party organization have been efficiently working among the collectives of coal mining enterprises. And the results are obvious. In the 9 months of this year, the oblast's mines supplied 1.8 million tons of coal above plan. Compared with 1981, the volume of coal output increased by 1.2 million tons. The plan for labor productivity was overfulfilled. The length of entries cut increased by almost 20 km, and this provides a basis for steady work in the future.

However, not everything has been done. A number of mines are falling short of the plans, working time is wasted, and advanced experience is not being applied everywhere. Consequently, you must still work hard on these questions.

IT IS AN IMPORTANT AND URGENT TASK OF THE OBLAST PARTY ORGANIZATION TO SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE WORK OF METALLURGICAL ENTERPRISES, primarily of the Ilich plant in Zhdanov and the coke-chemical plant in Avdeyevka. The utmost is to be done to put into operation this year the facility for continuous steel teeming at the Donetsk Metallurgical plant, the branch for pipe corrosion proofing at the Khartsizsk pipe plant, and the facilities for the production of refractory materials at the Krasnoarmeysk Dinas plant, and this will largely determine the plan fulfillment in this branch in the immediate future.

The obkom and oblispolkom must involve themselves better in CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. What gives rise to concern in this field is primarily the fact that forces and resources have not been fully concentrated in the most important sectors.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy criticized the Donetsk combine for building heavy-industry enterprises, which has reduced the volume of operations, has fallen short of the deadlines for putting many projects into operation, and is falling short of the task of increasing labor productivity.

The same also largely applies to the Donetsk housing construction combine which ranked, even in recent times, among the republic's best. The combine has now significantly blackened in the engineering work to prepare production, expand and modernize housing construction enterprises; it is slow in switching them over to the construction of houses of the new, improved type. As a result of this, there was a lag in house commissioning in 1981. The situation is also strained this year.

Serious attention is to be paid to the development and renewal of the production basis in capital construction and to raising the level of its industrialization and quality. In this regard, full use has still not been made of the existing possibilities.

What gives rise to concern is also the lag incurred in the work by a number of building mateials enterprises, including those as large as the cement combine in Amvrosiyevka and the glass plant in Konstantinovka, which were for many years advanced enterprises in the branch.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy paid much attention to the development of agriculture in the oblast. These questions, he said, have been carefully and skillfully delineated in Comrade V.P. Mironov's report. In this field, there are changes for the better. Notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions, in the first 2 years of the current 5-year period the oblast's average annual volumes of grain, sunflower seeds, meat, eggs and wool sold to the state increased. This year the oblast has been fulfilling the national economic plans for the procurement of grain, potatoes and vegetables. This was a significant labor victory, and it is important to consolidate it in the future. THE TASK IS TO COMPENSATE FOR THE SHORTFALL INCURRED LAST YEAR AND TO ENSURE THE FULFILLMENT OF THE 5-YEAR PLANS FOR ALL INDEXES. This precisely is the point of the measures examined today by the obkom plenum. What makes these tasks even more topical is the fact that the need to bring dairy and meat products to the oblast is decreasing very slowly.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbtiskiy went on by analyzing the state of affairs in MILK PRODUCTION. In 1977, the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had a herd of 366,000 cows, and in 1981, of 404,000. However, at the same time milk procurements and yields decreased. Since the beginning of the current 5-year period, that is, in a year and 9 months, the oblast has fallen short of the procurement plan by thousands of tons of milk and meat.

The shortage of fodder and its ineffective use at many farms are among the most important causes of this situation. Meanwhile, the oblast has reserves, and quite significant ones. Attesting to this is, for example, the experience of Maryinskiy Rayon. This year, the rayon gathered a per-hectare average of 40 quintals of annual grasses compared to the oblast's 25 quintals as a whole; an average of 71 quintals of perennial grass hay compared to the oblast's 32 quintals; and an average of 700 quintals of fodder beets compared to the oblast's 414 quintals. This is the reason why the indexes attained by Maryinskiy Rayon in stockbreeding are significantly better.

This is a subject that must be given serious consideration by leaders and specialists at farms, rayons and agricultural organs, as well as by oblispolkom and obkom functionaries.

To consolidate the fodder basis, it is highly important to increase corn grain yields. The oblast seems to have inadmissibly dropped its attention to this valuable fodder crop. Whereas in the eighth 5-year period the annual gross corn yields averaged 448,000 tons. In the 10th 5-year period they dropped to 244,000 tons, and in 1981 to 198,000 tons, although the industrial technologies of corn growing were applied in an area of nearly 100,000 hectares. This year the yields and gross output of corn increased. But what has been achieved is still a long way from meeting the oblast's needs. And this is what must attract attention.

ANOTHER TOPICAL TASK IS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION IN VEGETABLES. There is no excuse for the significant shortages experienced by the working people in tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots and garlic. Or let us take the following fact. The share of early vegetables in Kiev Oblast amounts to 17 percent, while in Donetsk Oblast it only amounts to 7 percent.

In connection with this, greater use must be made of the so-called "worthless" ["brosovoye"] heat from industrial enterprises to grow vegetables in hothouses. The oblast's possibilities in this respect are great. This issue must more widely engage the attention of industrial enterprises.

Generally speaking work must be stepped-up to develop subsidiary farming at enterprises, organizations and establishments. This is a great source of increasing food resources. In recent years, you have done a great deal in this respect. Good pledges for improving subsidiary farms in the current 5-year period have been taken, in particular, by the collectives of the Donetsk metallurgical plant, the Kurakhovka state regional power plant and Gorlovka mines. This is why additional steps must be taken to do much more in this respect.

On the whole, it was emphasized in the speech, THE OBLAST PARTY ORGANIZATION POSSESSES EVERYTHING IT NEEDS TO CONTRIBUTE ITS WORTHY PART TO IMPLEMENTING THE FOOD PROGRAM.

The experience accumulated by the oblast in the construction and development of cities and settlements, in promoting and improving the work in the sphere of services, in social and cultural construction in the countryside is well known all over the republic. We had another chance to see this, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, while inspecting the Trudovskaya mine in Maryinskiy Rayon yesterday.

We must CONTINUE TO PAY MUCH ATTENTION TO ALL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE LIVES AND WELFARE OF PEOPLE -- BE IT THE CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF HOUSES, THE HEATING OF HOUSES, DORMITORIES, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND NURSERIES, OR THE ORGANIZATION OF FEEDING MINERS UNDERGROUND, THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN MINERS' SETTLEMENTS, OR RECREATION FOR OUR PEOPLE. SIGNIFICANTLY MORE CAN ALSO BE DONE IN THIS RESPECT BY TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS.

In a word, no matter what sphere of our lives we touch upon, the tasks confronting us are neither simple nor easy. But we are obligated to fulfill them and will fulfill them without fail. This is what we are Communists for -- not to shirk difficulties and, in order to overcome them, to exert our efforts, to make use of the mastery of our cadres, of their organizational experiences and of all means of ideological influence on the masses, and to reach the set goals. And in this respect, the OBKOM, GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS MUST EVEN MORE FULLY CARRY OUT THEIR ROLE AS ORGANS OF POLITICAL GUIDANCE.

This SPECIFICALLY MEANS that the pursuit of the party line in the field of economic, social and cadre policies must be constantly kept at the center of their attention.

Moreover THIS MEANS that party committees must firmly hold in their hands the basic, crucial questions, must not disperse themselves, must not take the place of Soviet, economic organs and public organizations,but must guide their activity and be more exacting toward Communists engaged in them.

THIS ALSO MEANS that party committees are obligated to take pains constantly to improve the qualitative composition and to raise the efficiency of party ranks, to raise the standards of each member's political maturity.

Particular attention must be paid to the work of large party organizations at enterprises, projects, in educational establishments and scientific institutes. Of course, attention to other party organizations must not slacken. Each of them must be our reliable support and a militant pursuer of party policy.

It is extremely important to strengthen links between party collectives and the masses and to enhance publicity in their work. We must constantly keep in mind V.I. Lenin's legacy: "The state is strong through the consciousness of the masses. It is strong when the masses know everything, are able to judge everything and take everything in consciously."

Our task is to mobilize the millions of the republic's trade unions and Komsomol to fulfill the tasks confronting us.

Then Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy tackled problems concerning the INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. To fulfill the set plans, he said, we need peace. Unfortunately, the international situation is now complex, tense. In their striving for military supremacy and intoxicated by big-power ambitions, the White House administration and the NATO bosses along with it are openly seeking to make null and void what was achieved through detente in the seventies. But we are confident that reason will defeat folly, that a military collision will be averted by the efforts of peoples and progressive governments.

OUR PARTY'S FOREIGN POLICY IS WELL KNOWN. IT WAS CLEARLY DELINEATED IN THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS DECISIONS, in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the 11th special session of the United Nations general assembly and in his recent speeches. This policy enjoys the full support of our people and of our friends -- the countries of the socialist community.

THE FORTHCOMING 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE AN EVENT OF GREAT INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE. The attention of worldwide opinion is riveted to the remarkable achievements of the Leninist nationality policy.

At the same time, as the great jubilee nears, our class adversaries are trying by all means to cast slurs on and to distort the policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state, to be little and discredit its successes. The adversaries are very eager to shake our society's moral and political unity and to plant the poisonous seeds of national discord.

This is why the CPSU Central Committee has always emphasized the need for INTENSIFYING INTERNATIONALIST EDUCATION AND RAISING POLITICAL VIGILANCE AMONG OUR PEOPLE, THIS IS WHY IT HAS BEEN REQUIRING THAT THE ADVANTAGES OF SOCIALISM BE MORE PURPOSEFULLY ADVERTISED AND HOSTILE ATTACKS MORE MILITANTLY AND EFFICIENTLY REBUFFED.

In conclusion, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: Time passes quickly. The second year of the 5-year period is nearing completion. We have great, difficult and very responsible tasks ahead. SUCCESS BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PROFOUNDLY, OBJECTIVELY AND IN A TIMELY FASHION ANALYZE THE STATE OF AFFAIRS, DO NOT SEEK THE EASY WAY, WHO BOLDLY CONFRONT DIFFICULTIES AND SHOW FIGHTING QUALITIES.

Allow me to wish Donetsk Oblast Communists to work precisely in this way: creatively and energetically, to attain full success in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5-year plans, and to commemorate in a worthy way the 60th anniversary of the formation of the great Soviet Union.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated those present and through them all the working people of Donetsk Oblast on the forthcoming radiant and joyful holiday -- the 65th anniversary of Great October, and wished them good health, good luck, prosperity and new successes in work.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM 22 OCT

PM041451 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 22 October.

The plenum discussed the question "on the tasks facing the republic party organization with regard to the implementation of the propositions and conclusions advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speeches at the ceremonies marking the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR."

The report was delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Speaking in the ensuing debate were: V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevan Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom; K.A. Abasov, general director of the Kaspmorneftegazprom all-union industrial association; Lt Gen A.V. Kovtunov; L.Kh. Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council; R.A. Bagirli, first secretary of Korovabad Gorkom; N.Kh. Abbasov, first secretary of Agdzhabedinskiy Raykom; G.B. Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; Yu.K. Rzayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; S.M. Aliyev, first secretary of Sumgait Gorkom; S.M. Gasanova, chairman of the 1 May Kolkhoz, Fizulinskiy Rayon; D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; G.N. Aslanov, first secretary of Ismaillinskiy Raykom; Ismail Shikhly, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Union of Writers Board; N.M. Aliyev, Azerbaijan minister of petroleum refining and the petrochemical industry; S.M. Khalilova, assembly worker at the Bakelektroavtomat plant; D.D. Veliyev, Azerbaijan minister of internal affairs; A.Yu. Mamedov, first secretary of Mingechaur Gorkom; Ye.G. Protokovets, general director of the Azerelektroterm association; T.S. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan minister of industrial construction; Ch.A. Faradzhev, first secretary of Astarinskiy Raykom, and A.M. Sadykhov, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom.

G.A. Aliyev delivered the concluding speech.

A resolution was adopted on the subject discussed.

The plenum participants adopted with enormous enthusiasm a greetings message to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Taking part in the plenum's work were: S.A. Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the AUCCTU; S.P. Burenkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of health; and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.I. Mordvintsev and V.S. Shagin.

SHEVARDNADZE WRITES ON MANAGEMENT REFORM

AU041735 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party: "Planning and Management", dispatched through APN for ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME's special pages devoted to the October Revolution anniversary under the headline: "October Light"]

[Text] Numerous interesting methods and forms of economic management have recently appeared in several republics of the Soviet Union, and particularly regarding the development of the agroindustrial complex. Projects and experiments are developed for planning and management on a territorial scale. Such work is accomplished in Georgia as well.

Why do we devote particular attention to the perfection of regional planning and management?

Centralization was a prerequisite of decisive importance for an accelerated development of Soviet economy in order to overcome the differences between the center of the country and the peripheral areas. Today, however, almost every branch is so decentralized from a territorial point of view and is so large, that many enterprises (and the smaller ones in particular) are out of the sight of ministries and administrative departments. Sometimes, however, an enterprise, which looks small from the point of view of the all-union ministries, can play a significant role in the area where it is situated and demands constant attention. Such a differentiated approach is even more necessary in the agricultural sector, where in order to obtain high results, it is necessary to be well acquainted with local conditions, with the specific characteristics of the climate, soil, and so forth.

A closer coordination of branch and territorial management enables us to provide greater flexibility in dealing with the labor, raw material and technical equipment resources, as well as to concentrate our efforts upon the achievement of a high, final result.

Last but not least, the perfection and development of regional planning and management is part of the general pattern of political development of Soviet society and is connected with the further development of socialist democracy in our country.

The agroindustrial complex plays a traditionally important role in the economy of the Georgian SSR. Its opportunities, however, have by far not been exhausted. The concentration of management in ministries, trusts, and joint enterprises is taking place at the expense of reducing the strength of initiative of the local links, a fact which contributes to a considerable underrating of territorial planning.

Let us take an example: The agricultural production of the small Abash area (with a total territory of about 18,000 hectares) was placed under the management of eight different departments. In addition to this, the work of the organizations belonging to them was not evaluated according to the total results of the area's economic development, but according to interdepartmental results obtained. These results were even awarded with premiums, while the area as a whole could not cope with the plans on production and on the sale of goods delivered to the state.

A reorganization began in the Abash area, precisely. A trust for the management of the area's national economy as a whole was established in 1974. This trust was later transformed into a joint agroindustrial enterprise. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the area, as well as all services directly concerned with agricultural production, joined this enterprise. A uniform organ was thus created, capable of competently managing all agricultural farms and organizations, as well as processing industrial enterprises and public services institutions.

What are the results of this experiment? Let us cite some figures in this respect: While the corn yields of the area did not exceed a total of 1,400 kilograms per hectare 10 years ago, this production reached a total of 5,200 kilograms per hectare in 1980. Grain production rates increased almost 3 times and vegetable production increased 12 times during the aforementioned period. Milk production per cow and meat sales have doubled during the same period. The production growth rate of the Abash area as a whole for the 1974-80 period amounted to 165 percent. The profitability of the agricultural enterprises increased and the supply of their funds also increased at the same time. People here began to earn twice as much as in the past.

Whenever we speak of the main advantages of the forms and methods of management which asserted themselves in the Abash regional experiment, we must above all point out their trend toward a comprehensive economic and social development of this area. A pattern of planning and management was worked out in this case, which enables us to better perceive the future prospects of development for all economic branches of the agroindustrial complex, as well as of each individual farm and to relate the tasks accomplished in that link to the all-republican tasks on an increasingly long term basis. As to the Abash experiment, it is valuable to us, among other things, because it can be universally applied. It was confirmed that such a reorganization is possible in every part of the republic. During the initial, experimental stage joint enterprises for agricultural production were established in 14 areas of Georgia. As of 1982, this method of management is being applied in all areas of our republic, without exception.

Naturally, we support the perfection of planning and management on a regional level by improving centralized leadership of agriculture in our republic as a whole. A special, interdepartmental coordination council has been established to this purpose at the Georgian Council of Ministers, under the leadership of a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic. A comprehensive, purpose-oriented program for improvement management in this complex is in preparation.

LATVIAN POLITICS, ECONOMY, CULTURE FLOURISHING

LD041432 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Riga November 4 TASS -- "Anti-socialist propaganda in the West has recently become ever more active. As always, it tries to assert without furnishing any evidence that Soviet Latvia has allegedly become subjected to russification, that its national culture is ailing and its national wealth is being wasted. The facts, however, speak of the exact opposite," Avgust Voss, the first secretary said in a TASS interview.

"It is not difficult to marshal evidence of genuine political, economic and cultural flourishing," Voss went on to say. "Before the war, bourgeois Latvia had not a single scientific institution; limited resources were allocated to public education and the health service. Now we have set up a powerful scientific potential, headed by the Academy of Sciences. Over 11,000 students are enrolled in the university alone. This is more than the total graduation of specialists with a higher education in all the 20 years of the bourgeois regime."

In the political field Soviet Latvia, one of the smallest republics in the USSR, enjoys the same rights as for instance, such giants as Russia and the Ukraine, he continued. It has equal representation with all fraternal republics in the legislative and leading organs of the country, takes part in the working out and implementation of nationwide development plans.

The tempestuous progress of the economy is the most striking instance of the achievements of the Leninist national policy of our party and country, Voss remarked. The economy of bourgeois Latvia was of a one-sided nature. In the European market it was known mainly as an exporter of farm produce and timber. With the help of other peoples of the USSR we built up after the war the most advanced branches of industry -- radio-technical, electronic, electrotechnical, chemical, instrument-making, manufacture of means of communications, transport and energy machine-building. In terms of its economic potential Latvia today, figuratively speaking, equals 46 pre-war Latvias.

"International friendship, constant and all-round mutual assistance of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union determined the economic and spiritual flourishing of Latvia," Voss said in conclusion.

JUDICIAL ORGAN OFFICIALS HOLD MOSCOW CONFERENCE

PM021131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Scientific Practice Conference"]

[Text] A scientific practice conference of Procuracy and court workers devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR has been held in Moscow. S.A. Shishkov, USSR deputy procurator general, delivered a report entitled "Insuring the Leninist Principles of the Unity of Legislation Under the Conditions of the Union Socialist State."

Those taking part in the conference -- workers of the USSR Procuracy and the USSR Supreme Court and employees of academic and training institutions -- dicussed the main avenues for further consolidating socialist legality in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recommendations.

The conference emphasized that all the activities of law enforcement organs must promote the education of officials and citizens in a spirit of conscientious fulfillment of their constitutional duties and unconditional observance of Soviet laws and rules of socialist communal living. Attention was drawn to improving the standard of procuracy supervision of investigation and inquiry and to ensuring Leninist principles of procuracy supervision in the USSR Armed Forces.

Taking part in the work of the conference were USSR Procurator General A.M. Rekunkov and leaders of law enforcement organs.

MOSCOW WRITES UNION MEETING NOTED

LD291224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the USSR Union of Writers Executive Board was held in Moscow this week. The session was devoted to discussion of the tasks connected with the CPSU Central Committee decision on creative links between literary and art journals and the practical life of building communism. An interesting experience of this kind of work can be found, in particular, in the Leningrad organization of writers. Here is what Anatoliy Chepurov, the head of this organization and holder of the RSFSR state prize, said on the subject at the request of our correspondent:

[Begin recording] It would be a mistake to see only successes in our work. Today, after the Central Committee decision, we must admit frankly and self-critically that the standard of our work can no longer be regarded by ourselves as satisfactory. Sometimes some writers address themselves only to the exterior side of life in the production of work forces; as a result, the material published in periodicals frequently bears a rather descriptive character instead of tackling problems, and therefore suffers from being artistically imperfect. Is this not also the reason why the good idea conceived by the editorial office of Neva to create a collective, documentary story about Neva engineering industry workers dealing with the problem of the gas pipeline, which is of international importance, has, in point of fact, remained unimplemented?

CPSU, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AWARD STATE PRIZES

LD050242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] By the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR state prizes for 1982 in the sphere of science and technology, literature, art and architecture have been awarded.

Among the prizewinners in the sphere of science and technology are Aleksey Alekseyevich Abrikosov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; (Nikolay Borisovich Brand), doctor of physical and mathematical sciences; (Anatoliy Dmitriyevich Gorskiy), doctor of historical sciences; (Vladimir Sergeyevich Shugin), candidate of historical sciences; (Nataliya Yuliyevna Shvedova), doctor of philological sciences; Academician Nikolay Nikoleyevich Blokhin, and other comrades honored with the USSR state prize for a number of important scientific studies in the sphere of the natural sciences, and also for developments which promote the solution of the economic and social tasks facing the country and the faster transfer of the national economy onto the path of intensive development.

Among the prizewinners in the sphere of literature, art, and architecture are sculptor Elgudzha Amashukeli and architect (Vakhtang Davitava), creators of the victory monument in the town of Gorkiy and the memorial of glory devoted to hero sailors at the town of Potiy; writer Grigoriy Baklanov for the tale "Forever Nineteen" [Naveki Devyatnadtsstiletniya]; the architect (Yuriy Rabayev) and the creative collective which he heads, for the architectural design of the Izmailovo hotel complex in Moscow; Ojars Vacietis, peopel's poet of Latvia; the architects Aleksandr Velikanov, Vladlen Krasilnikov and (Aleksandr Skegin) and the sculptors Aleksandr Burganov and (Vyacheslav Kulikov) for the architectural design of the Moscow children's music theatre;

Scriptwriter (Yevgeniy Veltistov); director (Konstantin Bromberg); cameraman (Konstantin Opryakin); artist (Vladimir Lykov); composer Yevgeniy Krulatov and cameraman (Aleksandr Polynnikov) for the TV fiction film "Electronic Adventure" [Priklyucheniye Elektronika];

Writer Oleg Gonchar for the novel "Your Dawn" [Tvoya Zarya]; the author of the scripts and TV program director (Georgiy Zubkov) for the TV documentary film "Paris -- Why Mayakovskiy?" [Parizh -- Pochemy Mayakovskiy] and the television program about Soviet-French cooperation.

The artistic leader of the Moscow Chamber Choir, (Vladimir Minin) for concert programs in recent years; scriptwriters and directors (Yuriy Ozerov) and (Boris Rychkov); composer Aleksandra Pakhmutova; poet (Nikolay Dobronravov); commentator (Nikolay Ozerov), and other creators of the artistic propaganda film "Oh Sport, You Are Peace" [O Sport, Ty Mir]; People's Artist of the USSR Rostislav Plyatt for his acting in recent years; People's Artist of the RSFSR Yan Frenkel for songs in recent years; writer Vladimir Chivilikhin for [word indistinct] novel.

Among the prizewinners are the ballerina Bernara Kariyeva; the makers of the artistic film "Through Blackthorn to the Stars" [Cherez Terni k Zvezdam] and the cartoon "The Secret of the Third Planet" [Tayna Tretyey Planety], writer Vitaliy Zakrutkin and other personalities of Soviet art and literature.

APPEARANCES OF SOVIET LEADERS REPORTED

Transcaucasus MD Council

GF030736 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] On 1 October, E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; and Col Gen O.D. Kulishev, commander of the Transcaucasus Military District, attended a session of the Transcaucasus Military District Council.

They were accompanied by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers; Y.N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; and Maj Gen A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Transcaucasus Military District Council and chief of the Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate.

The guests were received and seen off at Yerevan Zfardnodz Airport by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan CPSU Gorkom; and Comrade L.S. Shustko [Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member].

Comrades G.A. Aliyev and E. Shevardnadze and the other guests visited the tourist sites in Yerevan and the new construction projects and participated in the international friendship union dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR sponsored by the Masis shoe production union.

Grishin, Ukrainian Delegation

PM031129 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Yesterday, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a Ukrainian SSR delegation led by A.S. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, which is in the capital in connection with the republic's days at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements.

During the conversation, which was held in a warm fraternal atmosphere, Comrade V.V. Grishin told the visitors how the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are progressing in the capital's labor collectives and described the labor successes with which Muscovites are greeting the 65th anniversary of Great October. He acquainted the delegation members with the Moscow city party organization's experience in mobilizing the capital's working people to successfully fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums and to implement the USSR Food Program. The visitors inquired with great interest about the progress of preparations for the communist subbotnik devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Comrade V.V. Grishin told the fraternal republic's emissaries of the prospects for the development of the capital's national economy and the work connected with transforming Moscow into a model communist city and described what is being done and will be done to improve Muscovites' working, living and leisure conditions.

In their turn, members of the Ukrainian delegation gave their impressions of their stay in Moscow. They described how a shock labor vigil is in progress in the republic's labor collectives and described the targets for the development of the economy, science and culture outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan. In particular the visitors noted that the broad scale of socialist competition, in the course of which many patriotic initiatives by Muscovites have been receiving active support in the Ukraine, is of great importance in enhancing production efficiency, improving product quality and utilizing national economic resources thriftily.

Taking part in the friendly meeting were R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev and A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries, and V.T. Polunin, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Science and Educational Institutions Department.

Romanov at Leningrad Gorkom

PM281533 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Saving Resources Is Everyone's Business. Plenum of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A plenum of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom was held yesterday in the Smolnyy. It discussed the tasks of further improving the work of party organizations to mobilize labor collectives for the utmost economy of material resources in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A report was given by Y.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom.

The following took part in the debate: Y.I. Sizov, first secretary of Zhdanovskiy Raykom, A.U. Podvoyskiy, leader of a team of fitters at the Proletarskiy Zavod science and production association; G.A. Shishov, general director of Leningradskiy metal factory association; S.P. Chernov, secretary of the party committee of the Kirov factory association, V.A. Belinskaya, senior electrician of the V.I. Lenin subway, Ye.P. Yudin, chairman of the Leningrad city People's Control Committee, A.I. Kirsanov, first secretary of Kalininskiy CPSU Raykom, T.N. Kozreva, gluer of the Krasnyy Treugolnik association; S.A. Klazarov, manager of Lenenergo, V.B. Shalugin, leader of a team of fitters at the Pobeda association; Yu.N. Zhukov, director of the all-union planning and design institute of the technology of electrical engineering production; N.F. Petrov, secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Trade Union Committee.

A resolution was passed on the question under discussion.

Organizational questions were examined at the plenum.

V.Ya. Khodtrev was relieved of his duties as second secretary and bureau member of Leningrad Gorkom in connection with his election to the post of second secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

A.F. Dubov, who had previously been first secretary of Kirovskiy CPSU Raykom was elected secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom.

In connection with the transformation of the Light, Food Industry and Trade Department of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom into the Light and Food Industry and Trade and Consumer Services Departments, the plenum confirmed the chiefs of these sections.

V.N. Samoylov, who had previously been deputy chief of the Light, Food Industry and Trade Department of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, was confirmed as chief of the Light and Food Industry Department. V.A. Korin, who had earlier been chief of the Light, Food Industry and Trade Department of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, was confirmed as chief of the Trade and Consumer Services Department. G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and members of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Bureau, took part in the work of the plenum.

Shevardnadze, Tbilisi Festival

LD312312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2104 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A traditional festival of friendship and brotherhood has taken place in Tbilisi. The names of new honorary citizens of the city have been published. The festival was attended by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee.

Rusakov in Estonia

PM281201 [Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 13 October publishes on page 1 three ETA reports on the activities of K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 12 October during his stay in Tallinn. Rusakov reportedly "laid flowers at the monument of V.I. Lenin in Tallinn," "had a talk with K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee" and "visited Tallinn City Hall and familiarized himself with the V.I. Lenin palace of culture and sport, the memorial complex to the fighters for Soviet power in Maarjamae, the Olympic sailing center and other sights in the republican capital." It is reported that "a showing of movies about Soviet Estonia also took place." Rusakov is also reported to have "visited an exhibition of books and political posters" at the Estonian CP Central Committee's house of political enlightenment.

GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

LD041424 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Work is at its final stages on the construction site of the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline in marshy areas in Western Siberia that are inaccessible in summer. Less than 100 kilometres of pipes are to be laid on the route of that 3,346-kilometre-long gas pipeline.

The gas pipeline will supply gas to industrial plants and consumers in the south of Russia and in the Ukraine. It will become the third gas pipeline to have been laid during the two years of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) from Western Siberia's Urengoyy deposit to the European part of the USSR.

Over less than two years of the current five-year plan period, more than 9,000 kilometres of pipes have been laid in the construction of transcontinental gas pipelines from Siberia. Two out of the six gas pipelines to be built during the five-year plan period are already in operation. Work is nearing completion on the third pipeline, and more than 1,000 kilometres of pipes have been laid on the route of the fourth export gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe, which is 4,451 kilometres long.

Gas pipelines designed for a pressure of 75 atmospheres are presently under construction in the Soviet Union. Six transcontinental gas pipelines will supply from Siberia actually the whole increase in the fuel extraction to consumers in the European part of the USSR and also for export. The increase in the output of gas in that region is expected to be 200,000 million cubic metres over the five-year plan period. Up to 32,000 million cubic metres of gas will be pumped a year through the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe alone.

A technology and a whole complex of machinery have been developed for the gas pipes with a diameter of almost 1.5 metres and for a pressure of 75 atmospheres. This has enabled to reduce by almost a half the rate of construction of these gas pipes as compared with the preceding five-year plan period. The gas pipelines already built have been commissioned by the builders almost half a year ahead of schedule. If such a high rate of construction remains, the builders of pipelines may have enough time also to build a seventh trans-continental gas pipeline from Siberia in the current five-year plan period.

APPLICATION OF INVENTIONS IN INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

OW271401 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 23 October carries a 30-minute talk by political observer Yuriy Aleksandrovich Beketov on the application of inventions in Soviet industries. Beketov begins his talk by citing the large number of inventions made in 1981 and their economic impact on various industries.

He then introduces an inventor from the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Automobiles and Automobile Engines, Andrey Nikiforovich Filippov, who is responsible for the invention of a number of tools "which exceed in quality those produced by the best foreign firms." Filippov dwells on a number of inventions which have reduced the USSR's dependence on capitalist countries. He cites an example: "Our deputy minister, who is also our patron, has obligated us to avoid imports and make a large number of seals for the gas pipeline project, and we will make them." Filippov continues by listing other inventions made for the automotive industry such as bearings, space rings and seals, and comments: "It is not difficult just to invent items. It is more difficult to apply them in industries because of the disunity among industries and the lack of a body responsible for the application of inventions in industries."

Further in the talk Beketov interviews I.S. Nayashkov, chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, who dwells at length on the functions of the committee and says that "everything is being done to expedite the process of applying inventions in industries." Beketov concludes the talk by calling for better understanding of the role inventors play.

ENGINEERING INSTRUCTORS CONFERENCE HELD

PM011003 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 1

[V. Pryadko report: "All-Union Conference"]

[Text] A 2-day all-union conference on improving the qualifications of engineering instructors providing workers with on-the-job vocational training has been held in Dnepropetrovsk. Taking part in it were representatives of all USSR ministries and departments, union republic committees for labor and social questions and committees for vocational and technical education, employees of a number of production associations and enterprises, and scientists and specialists from scientific establishments and other organizations. Considerable experience in the training of worker cadres in every production sector has been amassed in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, where it is taken into account as part of a comprehensive system for controlling output quality and the efficient use of resources. Dnepropetrovsk Obkom Secretary A. Mironenko spoke about this in his speech. The conference was also addressed by N. Shinkarenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions; V. Lebedev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Prof O. Fedorova, chief of the Adult General Education Scientific Research Institutes Department of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and others.

IMPORTANCE OF TERRITORIAL PRODUCTION COMPLEXES

PM011615 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 October publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Academician N. Nekrasov under the heading "A Complex Is Formed: Intensification, Essence, Ways and Means." Nekrasov notes the economic importance of territorial production complexes and outlines plans for the development of new ones in Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The normal growth of the existing territorial production complexes and the formation of new ones depend largely on the correct solution of planning and organizational and management tasks and efficient leadership both locally and from the central organs," he continues, but notes that this is being hindered by "the persistent lack of departmental coordination and a narrowly sectorial approach" which also "substantially reduce the effectiveness of the use of natural resources."

As an example he cites the Kola mining and industrial complex, which is experiencing difficulties because of a lack of coordination among the ministries responsible for it and is failing to extract titanium and other rare metals "even though the manufacturing processes have been worked out." The solution, Nekrasov claims, lies in placing the formation and operation of the complex under the surveillance of the relevant sections of the USSR Gosplan and the RSFSR Gosplan. "The country is in need of titanium raw material," he continues, citing the example of the failure to construct an experimental mining and enrichment combine in the Komi ASSR as another instance of "a narrow departmental approach." "The rational management of territorial production complexes is one of the most urgent tasks for the national economy," the article states, before going on to discuss the problem of creating transport facilities, especially for northern conditions, and the development of "highly effective manufacturing processes" for territorial production complexes.

ECONOMIST DISCUSSES ROLE OF PERSONAL PLOTS

PM041233 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43, Oct 82, Signed to Press 18 Oct 82 p 17

[Candidate of Economic Sciences M. Ioffe article: "Personal Plot Reserves"]

[Text] The public sector of agricultural production is the chief source for satisfying the population's constantly growing needs for food products and industry's requirements for raw materials. The personal plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees also have a definite place in the creation of the country's food stocks under modern conditions.

The proportion of the population's plots in the total volume of agricultural production is tending to decline. For a number of types of produce -- grain crops, sugar beets, sunflowers, cotton and others -- it has been reduced practically to zero. The share of personal plots in the production of livestock products has also fallen.

What does this indicate? First and foremost, the increase in the role of public-sector agricultural production on the basis of the industrial methods introduced into its organization, and an improvement in the material and the cultural and domestic conditions of the life of the rural workers. This has been accompanied by a lessening of attention to personal plots.

Broader Exploitation of Potential

The party is constantly emphasizing that at the present stage preservation and further development of personal plots within definite dimensions is an objective necessity. Such plots, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, can be substantial support to the production of meat, milk and certain other products. Their importance remains extremely great. Personal plots produce about one-third of the gross output of livestock raising, more than one-third of the vegetables and almost two-thirds of the potatoes, fruits and berries (excluding citrus). The task set in the Food Program is "to create conditions whereby every family living in the countryside may have a personal plot and keep livestock and poultry."

Statistics show that the basic tendency of production on citizens' plots is toward livestock. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the production of livestock products represented 57 percent of the gross agricultural output in the public sector, but 70 percent of the gross output from personal plots.

At the same time, opportunities for production of livestock products are far from fully exploited on such plots. About one-third of these plots are not used to maintain livestock or poultry. The reasons are chiefly difficulties in acquiring young animals and in providing livestock with fodder, as well as marketing difficulties. In addition, the backward nature of production on these plots entails high labor outlays, which reduces the rural population's interest. To tend a personal plot solely by one's own efforts and means leads to violation of the principles of the unity of public-sector farming and private farming and of the correct combination of social and personal interests.

Wherever the rural population is given help by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and consumer cooperatives, there is an increase in the personal plots' participation in the replenishment of food resources.

The experience acquired in Omsk Oblast is typical. The food commissions created under the oblispolkom and the rayispolkoms skillfully exploit opportunities for increasing the output of livestock products. In all of the oblast's rayons special registers have been compiled of all rural inhabitants who do not have plots but are capable of establishing them. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes allocate to such households fattening areas and, in return for payment, provide fodder and help to erect the necessary buildings. In villages built with multistory dwellings, cooperative sheds for domestic livestock are built on the basis of shared ownership. As a result, for every 100 families in the oblast there are on average 165 head of cattle.

Development of personal plots and the increase of agricultural output on them depend chiefly on consolidation of their links with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and consumer cooperatives.

We already have experience of kolkhozes and sovkhozes which, on the basis of agreements, put out their livestock for fattening on personal plots. Apart from young animals, these plots are provided with fodder and areas for hay mowing and livestock grazing, and help is given in constructing farm buildings on them. This form of integrating public-sector and personal farming in the production of livestock products is becoming increasingly widespread.

At the same time, the contractual system must not lead to a situation where it becomes more profitable for the kolkhoz member or sovkhoz worker to rear livestock on the personal plots than to work on the public-sector farms. This may lead to a decline in labor activity in social production and conditions for contradictions between social and personal interests.

The development of contractual relations between personal plots and social production solves not only economic tasks, by promoting an increase in the production of agricultural products, but the social task, by raising the efficiency with which labor resources are exploited.

The Assessment of Marketability

The following figures show that personal plots possess not inconsiderable reserves for increasing production and sale of agricultural products, especially livestock products. In 1980 meat production on personal plots amounted to 4.65 million tons, of which 1.65 million tons were sold to the state and consumer cooperatives, and sold on kolkhoz markets.

The marketability of production, as defined by the correlation between what is sold and what is produced, determines the economic potential of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and personal plots to participate in forming state food resources, or additional resources, through the system of kolkhoz markets and cooperative trade.

However, the indicator for the marketability of agricultural output used today cannot, in our opinion, serve as a wholly objective criterion for estimating trends in the exploitation of the agricultural output of personal plots. Let us clarify this with an example. In 1980, of the country's total volume of meat production, which came to 15 million tons, dressed weight, 11.8 million tons were sold through state purchases and through consumer cooperatives, at agreed prices, and on kolkhoz markets. The greater part of the personal plot production, 3 million out of the 4.65 million tons produced, was consumed directly by the owners. At the same time, the rural population acquired more than 1.5 million tons of meat and meat products through cooperative trade. If you take into account the fact that a considerable quantity is also bought through the system of state and urban cooperative trade, and on kolkhoz markets, then far more produce is consumed by the rural population than is produced for sale by personal plots.

To present a more accurate picture of the role played by personal plots in the formation of food stocks it is useful, in our view, to determine their marketability not at the sale stage but at the consumption stage, and to take account of that volume of output which returns to the rural population via various channels of commodity circulation. Unfortunately, we have not yet worked out indicators and forms of statistical accounting which characterize basic trends of personal plot activity, especially for distribution and consumption of the output produced.

Problems of Selling

Creating of the necessary conditions for growth in the production of output intended for use outside the personal plots and for its guaranteed sale with a minimal outlay of time, labor and money has great socioeconomic significance.

The basic channels for the sale of output from such plots are purchases effected by state and cooperative organizations, purchases by consumer cooperatives at agreed prices and sales on kolkhoz markets. The principal purchaser remains the consumer cooperative, the importance of which is constantly growing.

Its role was emphasised by L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, when he observed that "much also has to be done here by the Tsentrosoyuz. It is called upon, if one can so put it, to turn its gaze toward the personal plots and further their normal activities."

The profound sense of these words directs the consumer cooperative, and especially its lower link, the rural consumer societies, in cooperation with the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rural soviets, not only to aid citizens' plots by providing mixed feed, mineral fertilizers and implements, but to exert an active influence to ensure that the largest possible number of rural inhabitants keep domestic livestock and poultry, grow potatoes, vegetables and fruit, and acquire apiaries.

The potrebsoyuzes pay particular attention to organizing permanent universal network for the purchase, reception and preparation of agricultural products.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is projected that 12,000 reception and procurement centers will be opened, 2,440 of them in the current year. New forms of procurements on the basis of long-term agreements are undergoing development.

It is important to have procurements effected directly on the plots, to organize reception centers, both stationary and mobile, directly in the villages, and to improve conditions for selling output. Individual potrebsoyuzes, for example, for the convenience of the population, accept meat in canteens, stores and directly in procurement offices, where the account is settled in cash straightaway. The sale of industrial goods in high demand is envisaged as a way to encourage delivery of products. The practice of material incentive is expanding. The material incentive fund for increased production and purchase of livestock products on citizens' personal plots will amount to approximately R40 million.

During the 5-year plan it is envisaged to purchase from the population at agreed prices: not less than 5.3 million tons of meat, 6.8 billion eggs, 15 million tons of potatoes, 4.7 million tons of vegetables and much other output, too.

Quite a considerable proportion of agricultural products produced on private plots is sold on kolkhoz markets. As yet, the principal vendors at these markets are kolkhoz members or sovkhoz workers, which is economically inadvisable, for it diverts them from their work in social production. But in the very near future an increase in the supply of agricultural products to the kolkhoz markets is possible due to expansion of the practice of payment in kind.

There are a number of ways of solving the given problem. One is to make the markets' trade services offices more active. These offices help kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and employees to sell their surplus agricultural products wholesale. There are trade services offices operating, for example, at Omsk's eight markets. In 1981 they helped 19,000 rural workers to sell their products, but only 49 market officials were occupied in the sale of this output. Such a form of selling is economically advantageous; it saves a lot of time and it brings in an appreciable income which is almost what can be obtained in independent selling.

To increase the influx of agricultural products, trade services offices arrange for their officials to visit rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where they talk about conditions for selling output, and there and then conclude agreements for its delivery.

As is known, kolkhoz markets' rights and opportunities are more extensive today: They can make preliminary payment on products accepted from the population for sale through the trade services offices. Participation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and consumer cooperatives in the development of trade on the kolkhoz markets in products procured from personal plots is also increasing.

And yet, in organizing the marketing of agricultural products produced on personal plots it is, in our view, essential to strengthen planning and organizational principles. An important role in doing this belongs to the local soviets. Measures now being implemented to further develop and consolidate personal plots as one of the forms for combining the working people's social and personal interests will unquestionably lead to greater satisfaction of the population's foodstuff requirements.

TOLUBKO ADDRESSES UKRAINE DAYS MEETING

PM031401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Col A. Koponev and Col V. Polezhayev report: "Missilemen's Guests"]

[Excerpts] The meeting between soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, officers and generals of the central apparatus of the commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces and the participants in the Soviet Ukraine Days at the USSR exhibition of National Economic achievements took the form of a moving festival. Representatives of the Ukrainian Communist Party, leading workers, agricultural working people, and scientific and cultural figures were the servicemen's guests. The meeting was opened by Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Poltical Directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces.

The meeting was addressed by Army General V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces.

SOVIET ARMY, NAVY PARTY MEETINGS REVIEWED

PM011311 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 October publishes on page 2 a 1,000-word unattributed report under the heading "More Concrete Guidance for Party Organs' Report and Election Meetings," reporting the discussion in the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate of "the progress of report and election meetings in the party organizations of military units, ships, and military educational institutions and establishments." The report, which does not name any participants in the discussion, outlines the "substantial shortcomings" which exist in the work of some political organs in preparing for report and election meetings. It is noted that some party secretaries fail to "analyze the work of the party organization in close association with partywide decisions," which leads to a "narrowness of outlook." The report notes the importance of control by political organs over the preparations for the meetings" and of "good organization of report and election meetings" in the armed forces.

KULIKOV REWARDS BALTIC SERVICEMEN FOR 'MILITARY SKILL'

PM011133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Correspondent Lt Col B. Karpov report: "Awards to Those Who Excelled"]

[text] Red Banner Baltic Military District -- Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, presented valuable gifts to Sr Lt G. Kerchiker, Lt of Medical Services B. Opengeym, Sgt A. Kinzhalov and Jr Sgt A. Vanevskiy for their high military skill and courage.

The assessment exercise in which the servicemen took part was tense. After breaking through the front of the "enemy's" defense, the tankmen began to pursue them. The leading detachment in the tank battalion commanded by Maj. V. Stepanov came to a water barrier and rapidly began to force a crossing. It only took the engineers a few minutes to put together the pontoon ferry sections. The pontoon men of the company, where Senior Lieutenant Kerchiker is the commander, worked particularly efficiently and confidently.

A high standard of training was also demonstrated by boatmen Sergeant Kinzhalov and Junior Sergeant Vanevskiy. They made several trips to ferry across the tanks, which immediately entered combat to extend the bridgehead.

During loading, one of the driver-mechanics lost vigilance, and a heavy machine started slipping into the water. Lieutenant of Medical Services Opengeyem, a member of an evacuation and rescue group who was not far away, did not lose his head. He boldly plunged into the cold water and attached a tow rope to the machine's hook. The tank was soon loaded onto the ferry.

With their actions in the assessment exercise the engineers made a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of the task set. They completely fulfilled the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.